

JPRS-JAR-85-009

10 April 1985

# Japan Report



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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10 April 1985

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POLITICAL

FISHING BOAT RAMMED BY SOVIET PATROL CRAFT

OW070955 Tokyo KYODO in English 0750 GMT 7 Mar 85

[Text] Kushiro, Hokkaido, 7 Mar (KYODO)--A Japanese fishing boat nearly sank after it was rammed by a Soviet patrol vessel pursuing the boat for suspected illegal fishing in the northern Pacific last month, it was learned Thursday.

The fishing boat was the 279-ton No 137 "Hokko Maru" manned by a crew of 26 and owned by Hokko Gyogyo (Fishery) Co of Otaru, Hokkaido.

The local Maritime Safety Office Thursday searched four places including the fishery company for suspected illegal operation while questioning the crew of the boat.

The maritime office said the boat took flight at full speed after spotting the Soviet patrol ship about 100 kilometers west of Araitto Island at the southern tip of Kamchatka Peninsula around 3:30 a.m. on 20 February.

The 3,000-ton-class patrol ship approached the boat and fired point-blank about 40 signal bombs and Molotov cocktails at the boat.

The Soviet ship rammed the boat in the Onnekotan Strait around 8:15 a.m. and hit again about 100 kilometers southeast of Shashikotan Island around 4:30 p.m.

The fishing boat listed and nearly sank.

The Soviet ship turned back and the Japanese boat returned to Kushiro Port for itself after asking the office for help.

The boat was not fishing when it was spotted by the patrol vessel but it was outside the zone allowed for Japanese fishing operations.

CSO: 4100/285

POLITICAL

PANEL URGES PROMOTION OF 'BALANCED IMAGE'

OW071133 Tokyo KYODO in English 1117 GMT 7 Mar 85

[Text] Tokyo, 7 Mar (KYODO)--An advisory group Thursday urged the government to promote a "more balanced" image of Japan in Asia and to establish a long-term cultural promotion policy for Europe.

The group made the recommendation in a report to Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe on their survey studies of Japan's image in Southeast Asia and Western Europe.

The commission, headed by Isamu Yamashita, vice chairman of the Japan Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren), dispatched two missions to five Southeast Asian nations and four West European countries last year. In the recommendations, the commission called for more information for Southeast Asia to correct the present concept of Japan as a primarily economic nation.

It also suggested increasing the number of Japanese language instructors and developing learning materials to meet the growing interest in Japan among the people of the region.

The study found that the citizens of Western Europe are highly interested in Japan. However, commission officials recommended a long-term strategy to further promote Japanese culture and society, as well as the need for greater exchange of talented people.

CSO: 4100/285

POLITICAL

PRIVATE JAPAN-CHINA COUNCIL TO MEET 20 MARCH

OW070833 Tokyo KYODO in English 0731 GMT 7 Mar 85

[Text] Tokyo, 7 Mar (KYODO)--A private Japan-China council will be set up in an inaugural meeting to be held here on 20 March to strengthen Japan-China friendship on people-to-people level.

The "Japan-China Council for Tomorrow" will be established at the initiative of former Justice Minister Yoshimi Furui, its chairman.

The council's creation coincides with the completion of a "Japan-China Friendship Hall" here at the end of this month.

Nearly 100 persons from political, business, academic and cultural circles are expected to participate in the council.

The council has yet to decide on concrete activities. As a start, it plans to create a study group on problems between Japan and China.

CSO: 4100/285

POLITICAL

GOVERNMENT TO APPROVE DPRK OFFICIALS' VISIT

OW071121 Tokyo KYODO in English 1110 GMT 7 Mar 85

[Text] Tokyo, 7 Mar (KYODO)--Officials indicated Thursday the government is ready to allow a group of senior North Korean party officials to visit Japan.

Members of the three-member delegation, headed by Kim Ki-nam, editor-in-chief of North Korea's official daily NODONG SINMUN, will be the highest level North Korean official to be allowed into the country since Tokyo lifted sanctions against North Korea last January.

The delegation, which is making the visit at the invitation of the Socialist Party, is expected to arrive in Japan on 30 March for a 10-day visit.

"There is no reason for us to refuse their entry into the country," an official at the Ministry of Justice said.

The official said the North Koreans submitted applications for entry visas through the Socialist Party.

The Japanese Government, apparently in a bid to improve relations with Pyongyang, is also expected to drop a demand that the North Koreans sign a declaration that they will not make political statements while in Japan.

"It won't be outside the purpose of the visit if they say something about relations between Japan and (North) Korea, a Justice Ministry official said.

North Korea had threatened to call off the trip if Tokyo demanded such a written commitment from the delegation, Socialist Party officials said.

Kim, member of the Central Committee of the ruling Workers' Party, will be the highest North Korean since Hyon Chun-kuk, deputy chief of the North Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, paid a visit here in 1981.

There are no diplomatic ties between Japan and North Korea, but there have been signals of improvement of bilateral ties in recent months.

Last October, Japan and North Korea signed a non-governmental fishery agreement allowing Japanese fishermen to operate within North Korean economic waters.

As yet another sign of thawing relations, last January Japan lifted sanctions against North Korea imposed in the wake of the October 1983 bomb attack in Rangoon which killed 17 visiting South Koreans including four cabinet ministers. Burma implicated North Korean agents in the incident.

CSO: 4100/285



POLITICAL

DPRK PRESS DELEGATION TO ARRIVE IN TOKYO 30 MARCH

OW070521 Tokyo KYODO in English 0513 GMT 7 Mar 85

[Text] Tokyo, 7 Mar (KYODO)--A North Korean press delegation will arrive in Tokyo 30 March for a nine-day visit to Japan at the invitation of the Japan Socialist Party (JSP), a JSP spokesman announced Thursday.

The delegation from North Korea's official daily NODONG SINMUN is to be led by Editor-in-Chief Kim Ki-nam, who is concurrently a central committee member of the communist party.

Kim becomes the highest North Korean official to come to Japan since 1981 when Kwon Chung-kuk, deputy chief of the North Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, visited this country.

While in Japan, the press delegates will exchange views with Japanese unionists and journalists as well as JSP officials, the JSP spokesman said.

Chief delegate Kim once threatened to call off his Japan visit following press reports that some sector of the Tokyo Government wanted to put a condition for the visit barring the North Koreans from political activity while in Japan.

The matter was reportedly settled later after the Foreign Ministry promised not to put any such condition. The administration of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone lifted the sanctions in January, which it imposed on North Korea following the October 1983 bomb attack on South Korean cabinet ministers in Rangoon, Burma--an incident widely associated with North Korean agents.

The sanctions included, among other things, restrictions on contacts between Tokyo and Pyongyang officials.

Japan has diplomatic relations with South Korea, but not with North Korea.

CSO: 4100/285

POLITICAL

JAPAN TO STEP UP NORTHERN TERRITORIES CAMPAIGN

OW080449 Tokyo KYODO in English 0440 GMT 8 Mar 85

[Text] Tokyo, 8 Mar (KYODO)--The government plans to step up a publicity campaign in a bid to keep public opinion alive on Japan's territorial dispute with the Soviet Union 40 years after the Soviets occupied four islands off north Japan Hokkaido, officials said Friday.

The government, however, held out little hope of a settlement of the sticky issue which has held up relations between Japan and the Soviet Union, including the prospects of a visit to Japan by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko.

Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, testifying before a lower house budget committee panel, said there is possibility of Gromyko coming to Japan "as both sides are desirous of promoting a dialogue."

However, Abe added there is no concrete plan or arrangement for Gromyko's trip.

Abe admitted Japan's claim to the northern territories was a stumbling block to Gromyko's visit.

Gromyko had said his visit to Japan would not contribute to better Japanese-Soviet relations as Japan is bound to raise the territorial issue if he comes to Japan, Abe told the lower house panel.

The Soviet Union insists there is no territorial dispute with Japan.

Senior government officials testifying before the panel said the government plans to step up publicity campaigns over the territorial dispute both in Japan and overseas in order to keep public opinion alive.

The Soviet Union occupied the four islands--Kunashiri, Etorofu, Shikotan and Habomai--at the end of World War II, triggering a long-running dispute with Japan over the sovereignty of the islands.

Shinichiro Ozawa, the Komeito dietman who raised the northern territorial issue during the panel debate, suggested that the government bring the dispute to the world court.

The proposition was rejected as unfeasibly by the Foreign Ministry.

An appeal to the world court would be difficult as the Soviet Union does not accept the jurisdiction of the international tribunal, Hisashi Owada, chief of the Foreign Ministry's treaty bureau, said.

CSO: 4100/285

10 April 1985

## POLITICAL

## JSP'S TANABE TO VISIT DPRK, DATE UNDECIDED

OW081125 Tokyo KYODO in English 1111 GMT 8 Mar 85

[Text] Tokyo, 8 Mar (KYODO)--The Japan Socialist Party (JSP) Friday approved a visit to North Korea by JSP Secretary General Makoto Tanabe at the invitation of that country.

The date for the visit and topics for Tanabe's discussions with the North Koreans have not been decided yet.

But earlier press reports said Tanabe hopes to make the North Korean tour around May.

Details of his visit are expected to be decided through contacts with the pro-Pyongyang General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun).

The party's decision came a day after a JSP announcement that a North Korean press delegation, led by Kim Gi Nam, editor-in-chief of the party paper RODONG SINMUN, will arrive here on 30 March for a nine-day visit to Japan at the invitation of the No 1 Japanese opposition party.

While commenting on Tanabe's visit to Pyongyang, a senior JSP official said a key task for Tanabe will be to probe what the JSP can do to help ease the tension in the Korean Peninsula.

The party official said JSP Chairman Masashi Ishibashi's visit to North Korea last September produced fruitful results.

The JSP effort is aimed at improving Japan-North Korea relations and helping the relaxation of tension in the Korean Peninsula in the present absence of diplomatic relations between Japan and North Korea.

Since Ishibashi's visit to Pyongyang last September, the situation in South Korea has been changing quickly. In the 12 February parliamentary elections, for example, the newly-formed opposition New Korea Democratic Party made a good showing to become the No 1 opposition party in South Korea.

The Seoul government of President Chon Tu-hwan Tuesday announced the lifting of a political ban on 14 dissident leaders, including Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam.

Under the circumstances, Tanabe is expected to try to learn the intentions of the north toward the currently suspended dialogue between North and South Korea.

Tanabe is also believed likely to try to determine Pyongyang's reaction to a possible review of JSP policy on South Korea.

When Koichi Yamamoto, former JSP secretary general, and other party members visited Seoul last year in the capacity of "individuals," the party reaffirmed its policy of banning "official" exchanges with South Korea.

But there have been growing hopes in the JSP for a review of the party stance toward South Korea and a special party panel has been created to collect information on the political situation in South Korea.

CSO: 4100/285



ECONOMIC

OKITA WARNS OF U.S. DISSATISFACTION WITH TRADE

OW121155 Tokyo KYODO in English 1145 GMT 12 Mar 85

[Text] Tokyo, 12 Mar (KYODO)--Saburo Okita, former foreign minister, Tuesday warned that Japan-U.S. relations are at a critical stage as the U.S. is losing patience with Japan's slow progress in opening its markets to foreign products.

"The sentiment in the U.S. is like the one noticed on the brink of a war," according to the chairman of the government's Advisory Committee on External Economic Problems, who recently returned home from a U.S. visit for talks with American officials.

Okita gave the warning at a meeting of the committee, an advisory organ to State Minister Toshio Komoto, who is in charge of external economic relations.

He cited three areas of strong U.S. dissatisfaction with the present Japan-U.S. relations--the closed nature of the Japanese market, Japan's huge trade surplus with the U.S. and Japan's relatively small role in the international community.

American officials he met in the U.S. singled out telecommunications equipment as a symbolic area where the Japanese market is closed to foreign countries, he said.

Other focal points of Japan-U.S. trade issues are electronics, forest products and pharmaceutical products and medical equipment--all specifically referred to by U.S. President Ronald Reagan in his meeting with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone in early January in Los Angeles.

The two countries are now holding a series of high-level trade talks in Tokyo to discuss Japan's efforts to give wider foreign access to these areas.

Okita said the U.S. is watching the progress of the Tokyo meetings as a "litmus test" which could determine the sincerity of such Japanese efforts.

He quoted an unnamed U.S. official as saying the Japanese trade surplus is similar to the one enjoyed by the U.S. immediately after World War II when the U.S. implemented the Marshall Plan to rescue Western countries.

But Japan is doing nothing at present to contribute to the world economy, the U.S. official was quoted as telling Okita.

While Japan is insisting its global overall account surplus is balanced despite its trade surplus, U.S. Federal Reserve Board Chairman Paul Volcker was reported as saying he does not appreciate Japan's efforts to export capital, a major factor to balancing the overall account, he said.

Japan should expand domestic investments and increase economic aid to the developing countries, Volcker reportedly told Okita.

Okita also said there was a move within the U.S. Congress to hold an anti-Japan international conference joined by some European and developing countries.

But the move was later forestalled by congressmen of Japanese-American ancestry, he said.

The Advisory Committee on External Economic Problems, charged with recommending measures for easing economic frictions abroad from the standpoint of the private sector, also met Tuesday to listen to views of Swiss, South Korean and Australian businessmen in Japan on access to the Japanese market.

Paul A. Dudler, president of Ciba-Geigy (Japan) Ltd., a Japanese-Swiss joint venture, made a favorable comment, noting that a series of six market-opening packages, announced by the Japanese Government, has improved the situation appreciably.

He said that although Japan's procedures for permitting the import and sales of pharmaceuticals are complicated, his firm has encountered no difficulty because it is a joint venture with Japanese interests.

A South Korean businessman took note of the trade imbalance between Japan and his country, saying that South Korea's trade deficit with Japan totals 3 billion dollars although its global trade deficit is only 1.5 billion dollars.

He admitted, however, that the imbalance is due mainly to South Korea's industrial structure and delay in technological development.

He called for the positive transfer of Japan's technologies to South Korea and reduction of import duties in items of interest to that country.

But Edgar M. Weatherstone, chairman of the Australian Chamber of Commerce in Japan, took a tougher stand, accusing Japan of delaying the further opening of its agricultural market.

He complained that Japan's market-opening measures are all designed to benefit only the United States, Western European nations and the Association of South-east Asian Nations (ASEAN).

The committee, chaired by Saburo Okita, former foreign minister, will seek the views of other foreign businessmen in Japan on 19 March before making out a report on 25 March.

ECONOMIC

BANK REPORT OPTIMISTIC ABOUT ECONOMY'S FUTURE

OW080918 Tokyo KYODO in English 0856 GMT 8 Mar 85

[Text] Tokyo, 8 Mar (KYODO)--Japan's economy has entered a stable stage following a period of expansion and is expected to hold firm toward next June with major companies predicting a continued high level of earnings, a quarterly Bank of Japan (BOJ) report said Friday.

The short-term economic forecast said, however, there are some adverse factors in the economy like business slump of oil refiners due to the declining value of yen against U.S. dollar and slower exports by electric appliance makers as a result of a slowdown of the U.S. economy since the latter half of 1984.

The Central Bank report said that Japan's capital investment, personal spending and other domestic demand factors as well as ordinary profit--profit before taxes and extraordinary items--of the major firms will continue to hold firm and business managers are generally optimistic.

The bank, which questioned managers of 655 major firms across the country as of last month, said exports would not drop further and the nation's economy would continue to maintain a steady undertone as the U.S. economy entered a stable expansion stage this year.

The report said, however, business conditions of electric machinery-related industries, such as synthetic fibers and other chemicals, and electronic machinery-related nonferrous metal industry are retreating slowly and those of oil refiners are deteriorating due to the falling value of yen.

Capital investment planned by major firms on a construction basis in the next fiscal year, starting April, will continue to hold firm, showing a 5.2 percent rise over the previous year, the report said.

It said ordinary profits of major manufacturing firms, excluding deficit-ridden oil refineries, in the latter half of last fiscal year ending this month will be up 3.7 percent over the same period of the previous year and will maintain a high level in the first half of next fiscal year through September.

CSO: 4100/288

ECONOMIC

BANK OF JAPAN GOVERNOR EXPECTS STRONGER YEN

OW061051 Tokyo KYODO in English 0839 GMT 6 Mar 85

[Text] Tokyo, 6 Mar (KYODO)--Bank of Japan Governor Satoshi Sumita said Wednesday he could think of no reason leading to a cheaper yen in view of the good performance of the Japanese economy and expressed hope for a stronger yen in the days to come.

Sumita told reporters in a biweekly press conference that while the yen remains weak against the U.S. dollar, it is renewing record highs against European currencies because of the better performance of the Japanese economy than that of European economies.

He agreed with U.S. Federal Reserve Board Chairman Paul Volcker, who recently called for substantial cuts in the U.S. budget and trade deficits to redress the overall dollar.

The inflow of foreign capital into the U.S., a major reason for a stronger dollar, cannot last for an indefinite period, Volcker was quoted as saying.

Commenting on the recommendation calling for the internationalization of the yen by the Committee on Foreign Exchange and Other Transactions, and advisory body to the finance minister, Sumita called it an "appropriate one" with certain conditions.

He reiterated the view that internationalization of the yen--greater use of the yen in international transactions--should "go hand-in-hand with" the liberalization of the domestic financial markets.

The committee Tuesday called for, among other things, prompt liberalization of Euroyen lendings by Japanese banks to foreign firms and other nonresidents for a period of more than one year and an early study on creation of an offshore money center in Tokyo.

He said the Central Bank will study "in a forward-looking manner" the needs and merits of setting up an international money center in Tokyo which functions independently of Japan's domestic financial markets, while adding various problems will have to be examined before reaching a final conclusion on the matter. He cited taxation and deposit reserves as examples of several obstacles to be cleared by a special group of the Foreign Exchange Committee which will be established to discuss the advisability of creating such a center.

CSO: 4100/288



## ECONOMIC

### LOOKING AT NEEDS OF ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH AFRICA

#### Policy Viewed

Tokyo INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT JOURNAL in Japanese No 337, Oct 84 pp 7-10

[Interview with Shoshichi Kiwata, counselor, Economic Cooperation Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs by INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT JOURNAL; date and place not specified]

[Text] An international movement to send famine relief to several African countries now stricken with severe drought is being developed. Taking advantage of this opportunity, our country plans to make a long-term review of its economic cooperation toward Africa and to tackle it in earnest. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs set 23 September-28 October as Month Africa in an effort to develop a nation-wide campaign designed to deepen our understanding of Africa. This journal has compiled a special feature, entitled, "In Search of the Need for Economic Cooperation with Africa," in order to understand the current status of economic cooperation with Africa and to seek out problems that exist in our present economic cooperation practices.

#### Official Development Assistance (ODA) Appropriates 10 Percent to Africa

Journal: Internationally they clamor about aid to Africa. With what kind of policy is our country planning aid to Africa?

Kiwata: Although they believe that our country's aid to Africa is generally small, during the past 10 years it has grown considerably. It is a fact that the point of departure for aid to Africa was extremely small compared with that for Asia. However, whereas during the 1972-82 decade the share of aid to Africa in our ODA was only 1 percent, or \$5 million, it was increased by 11.7 percent to \$278 million, or a 53.6-fold increase. We may say that during these past 10 years Japan has made its share of contributions.

It is characteristic of Japan's aid to Africa that, while the United Kingdom and France and other countries place priority in their aid on their old



colonies, Japan is politically neutral, humanitarian it gives serious consideration to mutual dependency and it has a broad range of countries as the recipients of its aid. For instance, Japan has the record of giving aid to 43 out of 44 African nations. The least less developed countries (LLDC's) number at 36 and Africa contains as many as 26 LLDC's. Therefore, our aid priority is placed on free fund assistance. As of now, 32.8 percent of the ODA to Africa is free fund assistance. This is compatible also with the international requirement that, as a principle, aid to LLDC's should be free. In the future we are planning to appropriate at least 10 percent of the ODA to Africa.

A characteristic of free aid to Africa is that the share of food assistance is large, amounting to one third of the free assistance to Africa, and that 90 percent of the general free assistance is comprised of equipment and materials. When technical cooperation is added to this free fund assistance, one half of aid to Africa is indeed made up of grants.

Whereas in other developing countries projects such as personnel training which combines free fund assistance with technical cooperation are implemented, that kind of project is difficult to carry out in Africa. Also, the recipient countries have difficulty in management because they are not capable of meeting local costs or cannot carry out maintenance. In giving aid to Africa, we must consider such problems as given conditions.

On the other hand, regarding compensatory aid, since there are many poor countries having problems in meeting their debt obligations, the number of objective countries is limited.

Therefore, for the time being, we must proceed with priority on technical cooperation and free assistance. Even in technical cooperation, which has been carried out in the forms of agriculture, civil engineering construction, communications, broadcasting, public health and medical care in the past, we would like to link it with technical transfer by combining free aid and technical cooperation. When this is not possible, we will probably have to implement technical cooperation effectively alone by combining it with the supplying of equipment and materials and the acceptance of trainees so as to demonstrate its advantages.

However, Africa has a low digestion rate in the acceptance of trainees along with the Middle and Near East.

Their participation in collective courses is especially low. On the average, it is as low as about 72 percent compared with about 87 percent of the rate of acceptance of trainees on the part of all developing countries.

On the one hand, in dispatching specialists we have the problem of unfavorable living environments. Also, in the French-speaking countries we have a more serious language barrier compared with the English-speaking countries. On the other hand, as much as 40 percent, or 43 members of the Japanese Overseas Cooperation Volunteers who are dispatched to various countries, are active in Africa and they are very popular. We hear the comment that we must effectively design their activities fully as volunteers and avoid simply offering their labor.

Also, I think we should be a little more resourceful in the investigation of developments in technical cooperation. Since we have the African Development Bank, we are planning to conduct the investigation of development to relate it to fund cooperation, including multi-lateral and bi-lateral cooperation.

#### Aid Should Be Concentrated on Base Countries with Long-term Perspective

Journal: We understand that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has for some time sponsored study meetings on aid to Africa.

Kiwata: We have started study meetings since we in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs have become aware that we cannot ignore the current famine in Africa. First of all, in the short-term, 150 million people are suffering from famine. Therefore, the first thing we must do is continue to offer aid related to food. Since Foreign Minister Abe has also given us instructions to examine counter-measures for it actively, the related sections in the ministry have gotten together to hold study meetings.

Thereupon, in anticipation of the ministerial executive council of the OECD in May and the London summit in June, we endeavored to complete a system to carry out aid related to food in a consolidated form as much as possible. As a result, we were able to appropriate more than \$100 million aid for the January-May period this year. This was presented at the cabinet meeting for approval. At the ministerial executive council of the OECD and the London summit conference, our foreign minister and prime minister announced that our country had decided on more than \$100 million aid in food for Africa from the beginning of this year and part of the aid had already been distributed. This contribution was highly valued by the participating nations.

However, since our association with Africa is not only 1 year, we cannot be effective with only short-term countermeasures. We should think in terms of medium and long range plans in some fields in which Japan is strong. Moreover, in terms of the assistance most needed by Africa, it is aid in increasing food production. Therefore, in consultation with the Japan International Cooperation Agency and the International Agriculture and Forestry Cooperation Association, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has started study meetings to determine ways to provide aid in increasing food production. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry has also actively participated. These meetings are so successful that not all participants can be accommodated in the meeting room.

Although we are not ready to make an interim report, our study is oriented toward Africa. Africa's needs are so broad that Japan is not in a position to offer aid in everything. Therefore, Japan plans to set up base countries in East Africa, West Africa and Southern Africa in order to carry out a program for steady aid. Perhaps we have to be ready for trials and errors. In view of current conditions in Africa, we believe that it is important in agriculture to produce staple food. In that process we will discuss well-digging, small-scale irrigation, or small-scale farming and development of poor farming villages. We have not narrowed down the base countries, but possible model countries with the accumulation of Japanese aid are Kenya in East Africa and Senegal in West Africa where deserts encroach quite close to their land.

## Deteriorating Economic Condition

Thus, we believe that we have taken an initiative in providing aid to Africa. Therefore, the idea of examining with priority aid to Africa that is south of the Sahara has prevailed at such international agencies as the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and, more recently, at the joint development committee of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank. Their posture is that they cannot leave Africa as it is now. Their understanding of the current situation has been published at various places of which you are probably aware. For instance, the population increase rate of Africa is as high as about 3.1 percent per year. Compared with the fact that one of the larger pillars in the 4th 5-Year Plan of Indonesia was reducing the population increase rate from 2.3 percent in the Third 5-Year Plan to 2.0 percent, over 3 percent is very high.

## Geographical Distribution of Bilateral ODA; Total Amounts and Shares by Region

Unit: Million Dollars

Key:

1. Total amount
2. Asia
3. Middle and Near East
4. Africa
5. Central and South America
6. Europe
7. Oceania
8. Not classifiable
9. Based on the Ministry of Foreign Affairs classification and Net Expenditure Amounts
10. ( ) denotes shares (%) of the total amount

2 国間 ODA の地理的配分 地域別総額及びシェア								
	(1) 総額	(2) アジア	(3) 中近東	(4) アフリカ	(5) 中南米	(6) ユーロ	(7) オセ	(8) その他
1981	2,260	1,605	190	210	176	△2	19	62
	(100.0)	(71.0)	(8.4)	(9.3)	(7.8)	(0.1)	(0.9)	(2.7)
1982	2,367	1,624	194	268	184	△3	23	77
	(100.0)	(68.6)	(8.2)	(11.3)	(7.8)	(0.1)	(1.0)	(3.2)
1983	2,425	1,614	201	261	241	△2	18	93
	(100.0)	(66.5)	(8.3)	(10.8)	(9.9)	(0.1)	(0.7)	(3.8)

(1) 外務省分類・支出総額ベース (2) 内は対額に占めるシェア(%)

Also, economic and social conditions of the African countries south of the Sahara have continuously deteriorated since the 1970's. For instance, the per capita gross national product (GNP) in 1983 dropped even to the mid-1960 level. In other words, it retrogressed. In terms of the gross domestic product (GDP), there was at least about a 3.6 percent growth registered from the 1970's to the 1980's, but some observers say that it has been declining since 1980.

Even at the London summit conference the leaders agreed that they could not leave the African problem alone. They discussed the problem and included in their communique that they would watch the action program of the World Bank for aid to Africa that is to be published in fall.

What occupies the central position in the recently published action program of the World Bank for aid to Africa is the need for joint cooperation between the countries aided and the countries offering aid. African nations have come to realize that they need to make efforts toward self-help. They talk about self-help even in the population problem. In this situation we believe it one of the trends that we should jointly encourage and aid in the efforts of African nations is to revise their policy.

As one of the points in the discussion on aid to Africa, a very interesting thing is written in the World Bank's report on the development of the world for 1983. According to it, in African nations south of the Sahara the economic condition deteriorated in the 1970's compared with the 1960's. As for its causes five factors are mentioned.

The first, it is clearly pointed out, is that their policy is inappropriate. Chronic financial deficits, agricultural policy of price policy and distribution policy which would deprive agricultural producers of their will for production must be revised. Also, the exchange rate is over-valued.

The second factor is the sluggish exports of their primary products, although African nations in many ways may have problems beyond their control.

The third is drought.

The fourth is the leveling off of the ODA to Africa. The ODA to Africa from 1981 to 1982 substantively leveled off.

The fifth is that, as a result of the above, they had no alternative but to carry out economic management which led to cuts in imports and dwindled balances.

We must note the fact that, with appropriate policy, some countries have attained good results. Countries such as Malawi, Mali and Sudan have all recognized the importance of agriculture and adopted a policy to encourage agricultural production, including prices, with good results. This report emphasizes that it is not that all countries in Africa are bad just because they are sub-Saharan countries.

#### Importance of Policy Dialogue

Journal: Nigeria in West Africa had its oil revenue dropped and suddenly changed from a high growth to a stable growth policy. If it had continued with the high growth policy, its economy would have been bankrupt. We may say that those countries that changed economic policy appropriately have still survived.

Kivata: It is important that advanced nations with interest in aid to Africa carry out a closer policy dialogue. The UNDP has instructed local representatives to work actively for it. Besides, depending on nations, they have representatives of various UN agencies. We, too, with the advice from the UN, at the recently held African ambassadors' conference in Madrid re-



quested our ambassadors to Africa to respond actively to policy dialogue when they were approached by representatives of various UN organizations.

On the one hand, there are various forums for policy consultation regarding Africa. For instance, one is the Sahel Club. This is a forum for making possible a free exchange of views regarding the Sahel region and it is comprised of advanced nations and African nations. Damages caused by the last major drought prompted this organization, which has the eight nations in the Sahel region as members, with advanced nations joining later; it was an organization with the support of the OECD in 1976. The United States, Canada, France, the Netherlands, Denmark, Italy, Switzerland and other nations pay some expenses for managing the organization. Our country attends its meetings as it sees fit. Although our country has not contributed toward its funding, we think that we must do so in the future.

Also, the Council for the Development of Africa (CDA) was founded through an idea of the then President Giscard d'Estaing of France as a fund to aid Africa. This is not an aid agency, but is a forum for the exchange of informal views. Currently, seven countries are members: the United States, the United Kingdom, France, West Germany, Canada, Italy and Belgium. Japan, too, has recently participated. In the near future, the CDA will hold a meeting in Africa for the exchange of views on the agricultural problems in Africa. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has promptly notified the International Agriculture and Forestry Cooperation Association and requested that Dr Yamashita, a technical consultant to the association, attend the meeting.

Then, we have the Coordinating Council for the Development of Southern Africa. This was established in 1979 and nine Southern African nations, Lesotho, Botswana, Zambia, Tanzania, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Angola, Malawi, Swaziland and the major helping countries have joined it. Our country, too, has joined for the exchange of views.

If we carefully watch, we find that such forums for policy dialogue are active. We should take full advantage of these forums. As the World Bank's report on development emphasizes, among African nations with declining economic growth, Mali and other countries have carried out skillful economic management. We should use these countries as references in future aid to Africa.

#### Middle East Permanent Relations

Tokyo INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT JOURNAL in Japanese No 337, Oct 84 pp 11-13

[Interview with Kichiya Kato, ambassador to Egypt by Menou Saito, editor of this journal, 29 Aug 84 in Egypt]

[Text] From Haphazard Foreign Policy toward the  
Middle East to Permanent Relations

On the way back from collecting materials for the special feature stories on Africa, we had an interview on 29 August with Ambassador Kato who had been in the post only for 1 month.



Before we visited the new ambassador who had been a former minister to China and Director General of the European and Oceanic Affairs Bureau, we heard about his reputation from several representatives of Japanese firms. Common in their assessment of the new ambassador was that he was a hard worker. His spouse from Ireland spoke perfect Japanese and we also heard that she gives lectures on the "Tale of Heike" at college. The new ambassador whom we met in his office proved to be an intellectual gentleman as he was reputed to be.

#### Recognition of Japan's Aid Not As a European-American Substitute

Journal: When did you take up your post here?

Ambassador: Only about a month ago, on 22 July. Since this is my first assignment in the Middle East, I am studying about Egypt. The more I study, the more enormous I find the country to be. I am really enjoying studying about the country every day.

Journal: How does this country impress you as a new ambassador of 1 month?

Ambassador: I believe that the Japanese interest in Egypt has been keen for a long time. However, it seemed to be tentative in that Egypt appeared as only a stopover on the way to Europe for sightseeing relics as Japan was poised to outgrow Asia and to join Europe. At least Egypt was not the destination.

Thereafter, with the oil shock Japan's Middle East diplomacy turned certainly positive. However, even though it was only for the purpose of oil, Japan's Middle East diplomacy was still in the realm of tentative relations.

Now, it is about time that Japan outgrew its tentative diplomatic relations with the Middle East and adopted Egypt or the Middle East as a final station or destination in Japan's diplomacy. This is the right time for it. I feel that this is most important.

Journal: How do you feel Egypt, which we viewed this way, now looks at Japan?

Ambassador: This country was under British rule for a long time. But above all it is proud of itself for having been a bearer of Mediterranean civilization and European civilization. Being such, Egypt has perhaps not seriously thought about countries like Japan.

Egypt has even evaluated Japanese aid as a substitute for European and American aid at best. In its heart, Egypt would like to have aid from the United States or Germany, if possible.

However, in recent years the situation in Europe and America has not been favorable. In contrast, since Japan appears to be doing quite well, Egypt might as well think about it. Perhaps such a trend appears to be becoming visible a little.

Journal: Diplomacy for tentative relations and a substitute for Europe and America are interesting, as you put it.

Ambassador: What is important for Japan now is to outgrow its tentative diplomatic relations and to have Egypt clearly understand that Japan is not a substitute for Europe.

#### Inner and External Contradictions of Egypt

Journal: You suggest that change has taken place in Egypt's recognition of Japan. Could you explain its background?

Ambassador: It is an unmistakable fact that this country is now at a crucial turning point. After Nasser succeeded in his revolution in 1952, Egypt turned pro-Soviet. Thereafter, Sadat emerged and leaned toward the United States and changed its socialist economy to an open economy.

Thanks to that, investments were promoted and productivity was improved and high economic growth continued. However, in about 10 years or so, various contradictions began to appear: the expansion of the difference between rich and poor; the concentration of population in urban areas; and the lowering of productivity due to the so-called three chan (phonetic) agriculture in rural areas.

The rate of wheat growth, which was once as high as 70 percent of its needs, has dropped to 25 percent. Also, productivity of rice, of which Egypt even had a surplus for export, has now dropped to a level requiring import. The inflation rate is enormous at as much as 20 percent per year.

When we see these things, we feel that Egypt is in great difficulty, if not at a dead end.

Journal: How do you assess the impact of the reverse oil shock?

Ambassador: I believe that the impact is great. Egypt's main revenue sources are four: (1) remittance from Egyptian workers temporarily working in oil producing nations, (2) revenue from oil exports, (3) tolls from the Suez Canal, and (4) revenue from tourism.

We find that these are all related to oil. We may say that the fact that we are no longer in the era when the oil producing countries were rampaging with oil as a weapon has had some impact on this country.

Journal: How are Egypt's relations with the other Arab nations?

Ambassador: As Egypt signed a peace treaty with Israel, Egypt's wartime system was dissolved, which was an advantage to Egypt. On the other hand, other Arab nations boycotted Egypt and Egypt alone is left outside the net.

President Mubarak appears to have made strenuous efforts to restore relations with other Arab nations, but without success. At any rate, other Arab nations,

if not jealous, feel uneasy because Egypt alone is doing well. Moreover, they are a very proud people.

#### Japanese Aid and the Way of Japanese Thinking

Journal: Next, we would like to move on to economic cooperation. What strikes us in collecting materials for reports here is that Japan is much more popular than expected. Yesterday I also met the vice minister of health who commented that Japan's aid was practical, as it had built a children's hospital on the one hand, and, on the other, it had successfully checked the spread of the Rift Valley fever, which showed the sign of an epidemic, by giving drugs, equipment and materials. He seemed to have been pleased with the superb planning for the completion of the children's hospital and the unglamorous aid to check the spread of the Rift Valley fever....

Ambassador: As you said, they seem to appreciate greatly Japan's planning and attention to details in developing large projects on schedule. Then, as was referred to earlier, it is an undeniable fact that they have realized through Japanese aid that Japan may not be a substitute for Europe or America.

Then, another thing. It is important that they feel that Japan's aid has no strings attached and that they do not have to fear Japan's aid. The people here are fond of Europe but they also have a fear of Europe for they were under British rule for a long period of time.

In contrast, Japan is completely untainted here. At the bottom of their hearts, they feel that they can accept aid without any fear.

Journal: It appears that Japan has offered aid which is popular with the recipient. How do you evaluate Japan's posture in response to this?

Ambassador: In conclusion, the arrogance of the Japanese toward the Arabs is a problem first of all. The Japanese judge Egypt and other Arab nations to be inferior because they have poor responses to the yen-denominated loans that Japan has approved with strenuous efforts, because their responses are too slow, they lack administrative capability and liaison between their ministries is poor.

From the Japanese viewpoint, it is certain that they lack administrative capability which transmits the will of the superior to the subordinate and transmits the will of the subordinate to the superior. Even though I do not know examples of other developing nations, it is similar in the case of China. Nevertheless, the Japanese do not point this out to the Chinese but do mention it to the Arabs. This is arrogance on the part of the Japanese. We probably need to think this point over.

Journal: Yesterday when I met Director Kambutsu of the Sumitomo Shoji Office, who was the secretary of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry in Cairo, he said: "Japanese firms in the Middle East were used to doing business on terms of letters of credit at sight. However, since we cannot do our business here on those terms, we have decided to organize a study meeting, probably in November."

To be sure, I feel that it is about time that both Japanese government officials and private citizens reflected on their posture toward the Arabs.

Ambassador: What you have said is true. We should discard our thinking that the Arabs are incompetent. Each nation with a long history and tradition has things that we cannot apply our yardsticks to. It is important that we understand this.

I believe that relations between nations are similar to relations between individuals. I believe that the Japanese should be most careful so as not to evaluate the Arabs as useless by judging them merely from economic indexes as the Japanese are used to.

Each country has its strong points. We should view the other party with warm feelings. Perhaps this is demanded of the Japanese now more than anything else.

Arab, Africa and Japan

Journal: I stayed in Sudan for about a week before I came here. I wanted to see Africa from the Arab point of view in compiling feature articles on Africa. When I was there, I visited the national museum at Khartoum because I had a little free time. It contained enormous collections. I was so impressed that 3 hours passed in no time.

What I felt anew in seeing such collections was the real feeling that beyond Egypt there was Sudan and beyond Sudan there was Africa.

We often mentioned that Arabia was far from Japan. I believe that Africa was farther than that. When I realized that I was in far-off Africa, it flashed across my mind that Arabia might be a stepping stone to Africa. What do you think of it?

Ambassador: That is what the Egyptians are saying, for they are aware of the fact that Cairo is the birthplace of a civilization, too.

Along with Egypt, Sudan is the largest country in Africa. If Sudan does well, it may turn itself into a granary for Africa, although that country, too, has many difficult problems.

Egypt has the idea of triangular cooperation. That is, the idea of carrying out Africa's economic development with Japan's funds and technology and with Egypt's manpower.

Although Egypt takes too much for granted, in some cases Japan might as well take advantage of it.



## Aid to Sudan

Tokyo INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT JOURNAL in Japanese No 337, Oct 84 pp 14-16

[Article: "Current Status of Aid in Sudan, a Contact Point Between Africa and Arabs"]

[Text] In order to collect materials for feature stories on Africa, I visited Sudan in mid-August. The first thing I sensed after arriving there was that this country was a contact point between the Middle East and Africa.

In that country, aid came from many countries such as Japan, Europe, the United States and oil producing Arab countries. It was impressive that, mixed with such aid-offering countries, China and South Korea were attempting approaches to this country.

As I witnessed the positive posture of China and South Korea in Sudan, I felt the importance for Japan to know this country as well as Africa. I visited several sites which were aided by Japan. I also had penetrating discussions with several Japanese and locals.

Since Africa is far off from us, we have not visited it often. Because of this, we would like to file reports on what it demands of Japan now.

### A Nation Bordering Eight Nations

The rainy season in Sudan lasts from July to October. However, Mr M, who met me at the Khartoum International Airport, informed me that there was not a drop of rain in late August when it is usually in the midst of the rainy season.

While prayers for rain were held at several places, there was no sign of rain at all. He said this while pointing to the Nile at a low water level compared with the usual year under the sun and in the hot air. It was a largest drought in 20 years.

However, in the case of Sudan where an agriculture base, including irrigation, has been built, which is rare in Africa, there would be no such serious problem as famine for the time being. However, the problem of refugees from neighboring countries has already become a serious one.

Since it borders Ethiopia on the east, Kenya, Uganda and Zaire on the south, Central Africa and Chad on the west and Libya and Egypt on the north, as many as eight nations in total, the seriousness of the problem can be easily imagined.



### China's Showy Aid

The Blue Nile and the White Nile, which originate in Ethiopia and Tanzania respectively, join at the capital of this nation, Khartoum, and merge into the Nile. A large white building stands on a main thoroughfare quite close to the river junction.

This is the People's Hall built with China's aid. In this building not only various meetings are held but also the presidential office is established and the president works from time to time in this office.

When we travel southward along the road by the Blue Nile from Khartoum, an outstanding looking, gigantic factory comes into sight on the right side. This is a fiber plant built with China's aid. We are told that this is a factory operated using raw cotton, one of the major products of this country.

When we go farther southward, we see a large bridge over the Blue Nile on the left side. This bridge is also said to have been built with China's aid.

Thus, there are many projects from China's aid that stand out. Local people I met during my collection of materials for reporting without exception knew that these were built with China's aid.

### Contrasting South Korea's Aid

A cozy building was standing quite close to the other side of the bridge from Khartoum near the junction of the White Nile and the Blue Nile. The building would be overlooked unless someone pointed it out. But it was a hotel constructed with South Korea's aid. It was in contrast to the showy buildings built with China's aid.

I was informed at the Japanese Embassy that South Korea opened a bank in Sudan. I also heard about some 10 South Korean students who were sent to this country. The length of their study was to be 2 years.

They were reportedly sent here to be trained in the Arabic language, but they did not have to select this country, a geographically remote country, just for language training. It is more realistic to see this as a part of South Korea's long-term strategy for making personal connections for the next generation by dispatching young and excellent personnel.

It was an impressive story that a Sudanese friend, Mr K, told me on the eve of my departure at a dinner meeting as he said: "Chinese restaurants have gone bankrupt and only this Korean restaurant has survived."

The penetration by South Korean food culture into the Middle East region has been carried out at a rapid pitch. It is reported that almost all of the eight or nine Chinese restaurants in Cairo have been changed to Korean restaurants.

Some explained to me that, rather than Chinese cuisine using pork, South Korean cuisine based mainly on beef, is suitable to Islamic society. However, there should be more than that to it.

South Korea has aided the construction of the hotel and opened the bank in Sudan which may be called the contact point between the Middle East and Africa and it has sent young, qualified personnel to Sudan. Would it be an overstatement if we said that, on the basis of the long-term strategy for advancing into the world, South Korea positively sought penetration by its food culture?

At least there is no mistake that South Korea is attempting approaches to Sudan in a clearly different method from the showy Chinese method of aid.

#### Expectations and Misgivings of Aid for a Hospital

At roughly the center of the capital city. Khartoum, is a construction site for a large hospital. It is a hospital being built with Japan's aid for training ear, nose and throat specialists.

The Ministry of Health which I visited, too, had great expectations of this hospital, the largest one in the country equipped with the latest facilities. I was informed that upon completion the hospital would be used not only for general medical treatment but also as a facility for training doctors in new medical technology. Unmistakably, this project will be a showy project that will surpass the People's Hall built with China's aid in terms of location, scale and substance.

The construction of the buildings will be completed next March. It will be open on 25 May, the anniversary of the revolution. I visited with Director Ueno of Konoike Company who directs the project at the site where the construction is progressing on schedule.

He said that the biggest difficulty in the project was securing skilled workers he had to face the fact that all well-trained workers had gone to oil-producing nations for temporary work. Through this sort of story we realized the reality of this country that as many as 1.5 million people had gone out of the country to work outside temporarily.

Power failures are routine. When power consumption for cooling surpassed generated power due to the rise in temperature, power stations would stop power transmission, which made his project difficult.

His machines and equipment broke down frequently due to the quality and pressure of piped water and dust in the air. However, obtaining even simple parts locally was difficult and all had to be sent for from Japan.

As I listened to that sort of story, I became apprehensive about whether medical equipment brought in from Japan could be properly operated. Since the Ministry of Health had expectations from modern medical equipment from Japan, I thought again about the difficulty involved in aid.

## Attempts for Vitalization of Rural Areas

There is a large dam on the Blue Nile about 300 kilometers south from the capital city, Khartoum, along the Blue Nile. It is the Sannar Dam which the British completed in 1925 as an irrigation dam.

Water from this dam irrigates vast farming lands. This is a development project called the Gezira Scheme.

Gezira is an Arabic word meaning island. If we compare the vast desert to a sea, this corner, which has been turned into farm land by irrigation, is indeed a green island.

This rural development, begun with a British plantation once its suzerain, has been nationalized and an agency outside the government called the Gezira Board manages it. The headquarters of this agency is located in a town called Wad Madani.

What they showed me first when I visited this headquarters for reporting was a film, "Gezira Today," which gave an outline of this project. After the film was shown, I chatted with several of its staff members. Among them were Mr (Gadar) and Mr (Hariri) who, as senior trainees of the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), had returned from their training in medical technology for malaria treatment at the Parasitology Division of Gumma University Medical School.

What made me think after talking to them was the complexity and difficulty of rural development. At least it was not that directing water into deserts was sufficient. For instance, in this case water channels were developed like networks. People used this water for living. As a result of this, such diarrhea-causing diseases as dysentery and cholera became epidemic. When snails began to habitate irrigation channels, they became intermediate hosts and many people became schistosomiasis patients.

The production of hamadara (phonetic) mosquitoes, which carry malaria in water channels and pools, caused many malaria patients. Cotton, one of the major export items of this country, is all picked by hand. When such diseases occur among many people at harvest time, it seriously affects the national economy too.

Malaria, schistosomiasis and diarrhea are diseases all brought by water. Even the World Health Organization (WHO) has given active aid against the regional diseases of this region under the name of the Blue Nile Health Project.

Since 1982, Japan, too, has given aid to combatting malaria. I was informed at the Japanese Embassy that even at an international agricultural show held recently in Khartoum, the results of Japan's aid to combatting malaria were demonstrated. I estimated that the high reputation of this aid to Sudan, which was not so glamorous as the People's Hall and the hospital, was there because it contributed to the vitalization of rural areas.

### Germinating Japanese-Style Aid

I visited the local area as I had learned that works using Japanese provided pharmaceuticals and equipment were carried out in villages in the Gezira region. From the scenes of villages with grass-thatched round roofs called African huts and clay huts frequently seen in villages in the Middle East, I felt that this was a contact point between the Middle East and Africa.

Work was in progress at a corner of such a village. Among the workers was a young Japanese. He was Mr M who was a former member of the Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers. He was staying in Sudan as he had been dispatched by Sumitomo Chemical which supplied pharmaceuticals for this program.

Mr M's duty was to provide technical guidance for the proper use of pharmaceuticals and to obtain basic materials for the development of pharmaceuticals more suitable to the local area. Mr M was explaining to a group in a language which was neither English nor Japanese.

They were employees of the Malaria Control Bureau of the Tanzanian Government who had been dispatched to Sudan from Zanzibar of Tanzania. Since Mr M had stayed in Tanzania for 3 or 4 years as a member of the Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers, he had a better command of Swahili than of English and, aided by this, he had become quite friendly with the local people.

They were being trained in such field practices as cleaning and repairing the spraying machine and methods of requesting local cooperation. It was convincing that Mr (Faizal), in charge of guidance, said that such training could be done only at this place. The technology learned in Japan would be nurtured in Sudan and it would be transferred to other African nations. Then, members of the Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers would assist. When I witnessed such a dream come true, I knew that something that might be called Japanese-style aid, different from the showy Chinese-style or grass-roots Korean-style, was being steadily germinated.

Sudan has now adopted a basic policy for the fulfillment of education designed to train qualified personnel, for increasing agricultural productivity and for improving the welfare of the people. The conclusion of my trip for newsgathering is that Japan should nurture the germinating Japanese-style aid to contribute to Sudan and other African nations.

### Best Aid To African Nations

Tokyo INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT JOURNAL in Japanese No 337, Oct 84 pp 17-22

[Article by Katsuhiko Miyajima, Agricultural, Forestry and Fisheries Planning and Research Bureau, Japan International Cooperation Agency: "Challenge to Africa Under the Worst Condition--Questioning a Desirable Way to Aid to African Nations"]

[Text] Introduction

When we reflect on the actual accomplishments and results of international cooperation, we know that many well-informed observers point out that advanced



nations have provided aid and cooperation for development in large quantities, but there are few instances of improved economy of developing nations due to this and that in many cases the difference between rich and poor has widened, the scope of famine has expanded, finance has deteriorated and debt accumulation has increased. Why is this so? We, who have been involved in international cooperation, cannot but feel ashamed.

In looking back at the past, we think that it would be necessary to attempt modest self-reflection by returning to such points of departure as: (1) whether our method of aid is effective as it is now; (2) whether we, as outsiders, have carried out only superficial aid to African nations; and (3) whether our arrogance as aid-giving parties has hurt the recipient nations.

Especially if we are to grapple with technical cooperation in earnest with African nations as recipients, such modesty would be more indispensable. In reality, if we watched many people roaming almost on the verge of starvation in Africa and understood the current situation in Africa, we would really become apprehensive that half-hearted aid would not be effective at all and it would become make-believe aid only for self-satisfaction. How we can overcome this and solve the problem, and how we can courageously grapple with work requiring patience? We believe that this is the point of departure for aid to and cooperation with Africa.

In other words, in order to make our country's cooperation in Africa successful, groups of individuals with excellent records of cooperation with developing nations must formulate plans with courage and wisdom and build a broad base, understand the current status of Africa and challenge and grapple with it with patience and with insight into the future with full consideration and feeling.

From such a viewpoint I will study in this article basic problems in aid and cooperation for Africa. And, on this basis, I will propose the development of specific projects. I will also search for specific desirable aid to West African nations in the Sahel region where damages from the drought are most severe on the African continent. I would like to clarify that this article is a summary of my personal views. It does not represent the views of the Japan International Cooperation Agency.

#### I. Need for Formulating Methods of Technical Cooperation--As Premises for Full-Scale Involvement in Africa

Would it be possible to change the capabilities of local Africans through technical cooperation by experts?

The answer to this question by those who know Africa will be quite negative. However, there is no reason why technical cooperation by sincere persons cannot assist them at all. I believe that what is most important for our country's cooperation with Africa is that we search for how much and what kind of technical cooperation will be understood by them and how much it will contribute to their living. And it is imperative to examine fully the way of cooperation and kinds of cooperation by dividing cooperation in making project identification into an effective, sure and immediate type and another type



which will become base-building for the development of tomorrow's Africa from a long-term perspective.

What we must keep in mind is that we should not look impetuously for the effects of technical cooperation in the African region. We will need to be ready for repeated cooperation which will cause trial and errors for the time being. If we try to elicit cooperation from the partner through our country's cooperation and try to bring about fruition in one stroke by the mutually multiplying effect of both parties, we will face difficulty in cooperation. Also, if we plan to attempt the improvement of their living standards by technical cooperation, and on this basis to attempt an independent progress of projects, we will face more stonewalling and will be frustrated. We should bear in mind that in Africa, unless we understand well their institutions, such metaphysical aspects as the way of looking at things, the way of thinking in the country we deal with and the way we offer appropriate advice, we will not be able to carry out projects or make progress. Many observers point out that for smooth implementation of projects we must deeply involve ourselves in the internal affairs of the persons whom we deal with and provide necessary advice for successful progress in our projects.

On the one hand, the Africans are patriotic as members of newly emerging nations and possess strong self-respect as individuals. Also, they have a conservative aspect that they generally do not wish to change their lifestyle. For instance, there is the story of the efforts of those who have tried to teach the Turkkanans in Kenya how to catch fish from Lake Turkana and how to eat them. Also, the story of Catholic volunteers who taught them how to farm. These teachers were pleased that the Turkkanans had finally become accustomed to fishing and farming but it was only temporary. What the Turkkanans said was: "This is our temporary image. We will someday take cattle and camels back from the Je tribe, return to a nomadic life and lead a true life."

Also, in Africa even the question of life and death is useless before the barrier of "prejudice" no matter how much the outsider may try. The life customs with which they have lived in marginal condition throughout history are so strongly entrenched that they can never be changed simply with the guidance and education by foreigners. Many who have lived long in Africa attest to this.

Through field investigation in Africa, we already know the fact that their traditional lifestyle makes the natural disaster of drought more serious, and, as if to make the matter worse, their prejudice and stubbornness further worsens the situation and leads to hunger, sickness and death. Also, even if we realistically learn and know about this fact, we agonized and are irritated because we cannot clearly tell them, within the scope of today's technical cooperation, to "discard the traditional lifestyle and choose another way." If we cannot confidently urge them to change their attitudes, our cooperation has a certain limitation. Therefore, we think that in providing cooperation to Africa, we must determine how we set the limit before we formulate plans for such cooperation.

In providing technical assistance to Africa, we should plan with what they can do with their ability rather than what we can do and we should not set too far-reaching goals.

## II. Our Country's Cooperation in African Agriculture--Challenge with Project Cooperation

The monoculture structure in agriculture, which is characteristic of the African economy, was formed by the suzerain nations during the colonial period. Since their independence, this structure is strongly entrenched in the agricultural sector and many African nations support their economy by producing cash crops for exports. However, because of the monoculture structure centered on export products, they cannot produce agricultural products needed for their own consumption, especially they cannot produce necessary quantities of food and they manage the shortages with imports from foreign countries. This acts as the cause for deteriorating the system of the countries concerned. When this is expressed in an extreme form, it leads to food shortage and even to famine and beginning of social unrest. If they had not grown cash crops and instead cultivated self-sufficient food (such as corn, millet, sorghum, casaba and rice in the case of Africa), they would not have faced the crisis of today's serious food shortage, even if their production had been poor.

Imported agricultural products are landed at ports, but transporting them from ports to rural villages has become a serious impediment. Because of monocultural production in many African countries, regions needing food are rural areas where they produce food. This is a strange social structure. During the colonial period this was skillfully manipulated with exports and imports between colonies in accordance with the colonial policy of suzerain nations.

It is only that since independence this coordinating capacity has been lost and the monocultural production structure has been transferred from the whites to the local rich strata. In other words, there has been no reform in the production structure.

In investigating peanut production in Senegal, we find that the peanut is planted in two thirds of the total farming acreage (about 1 million hectares), and peanuts comprise about one quarter of total exports. Also, about 40 percent of the total industrial output is covered by the peanut oil processing industry. It is not necessarily impossible to change this economic structure in one stroke. For, since farming is by the small farming production method, it is not entirely impossible that farmers plant crops that they have chosen and develop agriculture along the line for self-sufficiency, if they are confident of rejecting government coercion. However, many farmers stubbornly refuse to change their way of farming which they have inherited from their parents, even though they encounter natural disasters. In other words, we have problems with the conservative attitudes of African farmers.

How far can we inject our agricultural technology in dealing with such African farmers? As it is now, technical cooperation in the form of dispatching individual experts is, in some aspects, dependent on their capability and entirely on individual cooperation. Needless to say, the quality of experts is an im-

portant element which leads to success. However, guiding agriculture in Africa is a difficult task which frequently requires beyond the limits of the capability of individual experts. However, when experts judge that unless they can overcome the obstacles they cannot make their cooperation effective, individual experts tend to overstretch themselves in cooperation in the form of dispatching individual experts conversely resign themselves to the situation and adopt policy to complete their tour of duty somehow and resort to conserving their wear and tear.

For local agriculture in Africa we must provide guidance with an entirely different approach from that to Japanese agriculture. Although it has different stages of development, local agriculture in Africa is basically different from the intensive agricultural form centered on wet field agriculture in Asia, ranging from the primitive pastoral farming to the extensive dry field cultivation with livestock raising incorporated. Among experts who have practical experience in such agriculture and who are equipped with the ability to communicate in providing guidance, those who are inclined to be active in the African arena would be precious resources. Even if we suppose that we have such personnel, we cannot have excessive expectations of them in formulating strategy for cooperation in the agricultural sector for the 45 countries south of the Sahara. Rather, it is better for today's Japan to build up a new "ideal way of cooperation for the future" on the assumption that we have no technical accumulation in the small monocultural agriculture in Africa.

Our country's agricultural cooperation so far has been in the form of transmitting technology by grafting our advanced technology which can be adjustable to the agricultural climate of the other party. However, current local agriculture in Africa has little room for Japanese technology to be applied and, in many cases grafting, even if it is successful, is not expected to survive. Therefore, if we want to prop up Africa in earnest with agricultural technology, we must actively investigate the local production structure before technology and adopt a policy of cooperation to recommend measures for improvement. This task can never be implemented on an individual basis. For this, impeding factors in the region concerned must be understood and the formulation of plans on the basis of project cooperation must be carried out. Therefore, I would like to stress that, for the improvement of the monocultural structure of African agriculture, our country's aid to African agriculture should be developed on the basis of "project cooperation."

### III. Duty and Importance of Projection-Identification Missions

#### (1) Especially on the Discovering of and Proceeding with Cooperation Projects for African Countries

Since our country's cooperation is carried out on the basis of a request from the recipient nation, even in the case of project-identification, unless agencies in the recipient nation that have been contacted make formal requests, sometimes our country may not take up cooperation as project proposals.

When the administrative aid structure of the recipient nation is complicated, or its administrative liaison function is not reliable (as document flow may



be stopped halfway) and it lacks a coordinating function, sometimes when the project-identification mission visits the locality, the request that we have expected may not be presented in time. In requesting the dispatch of individual experts that can be presented at any time, it takes sometimes half a year to a year, even for cases without any particular problems. We can understand such a situation. The dispatched mission needs to sit down without haste with the foreign affairs and aid organization representatives as well as those who are in charge of the requested project of the recipient nation as has been scheduled for discussion and necessary dialogue. To do this, the mission itself must have a certain amount of knowledge about the country concerned and a certain level of views in specialized fields.

Especially in the case of the project-identification mission which is desired in the early stage of project creation as in this case, with the mission leader at the center, it should fully study in advance the prevailing situation of the country concerned, our country's policy for priority cooperation, our list of available assistance and proposals expected from the other side, then examine these without haste and conduct a field survey.

Since project-identification of the private sector basis amounts to prior investment of enterprises, wasteful project-identification should be avoided as much as possible. And in order to make the investment effective, enterprises should appoint personnel who have negotiating capability vis-a-vis the recipient nation and have rich experience and be trustworthy. On this matter, a consultant with a Japanese enterprise said: "It is most difficult to seek out personnel suitable for project-identification."

The dispatching of project-identification missions on the government's basis is carried out by the government-based structure. But it will be necessary for the government to adopt a policy for listening to the private sector for information on the country concerned and on accomplishments in project-identification by the private sector and in gaining cooperation also from the private sector. Especially since there are some African nations without Japanese missions, private sector information and incentives should be actively utilized.

## (2) On the Policy for Implementing Project-Identification

In consideration of the particular nature of aid to Africa with the recent emergency hunger measures in the background, the following points should be kept in mind in implementing project-identification in this region.

### 1) Rights of the Mission

The mission leader should be granted the right to use his own judgment in response to the local situation in order to implement the task of accelerating cooperation at local conferences before the mission returns to Japan. Since, in the case of Africa, urgent measures are frequently delayed simply due to slow administrative processes, this should be avoided.

## 2) The Keynote and Structure of the Mission

Regarding the personnel structure, the mission should be composed of five to six persons, including the mission leader and about two agricultural specialists. One of the two specialists should ideally be a person who has experience as a specialist for more than 2 years in Africa. However, if a qualified person cannot be found, former members of the Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers should be sought. As was pointed out in the report of the recently dispatched economic mission to Africa, the mission should be structured on the keynote of looking straight at the agricultural problem and of how our country should grapple directly with this problem. Since the cooperation carried out by the Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers has been overwhelmingly predominant in African agriculture and its members have had many opportunities to work at the front lines in Africa, they are most knowledgeable on the real status of African agriculture. It is desirable to consult with the Secretariat of the Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers to win its full support.

## 3) Basic Understanding of Aid to Africa

Aid to Africa has drawn attention since the World Bank's "Accelerated Development in Sub-Saharan Africa" was published in April last year and since it was discussed at this year's summit conference. The Japanese Government, too, has announced its positive response. However, the root of the economic crisis in Africa since the independence period in the 1960's is in the fragility and dual structure of the economic heritage of a long colonial policy and it has not manifested itself suddenly.

Damages from droughts were also severe in the middle of the 1970's. Droughts occur continuously almost year after year. However, the reason why damages from droughts have been internationally recognized recently is that the extent of hunger has markedly progressed and the current condition, which has reached a level whereby it cannot be overlooked from the humanitarian viewpoint, has been confirmed. Accordingly, we cannot take project-identification in Africa leisurely as in project-identification in other regions. Japan should think with top priority about what it can do for those African regions about the extent of hunger and how and what it can effectively assist in.

## 4) Priority in Implementing Project-Identification

We had better think about what countries we should give priority to in consideration of the strategy for our country's cooperation.

- a) Whether we should give priority to countries or regions where we can easily carry out our cooperation.
- b) Whether we should give priority to the regions currently with the most severe hunger.
- c) Whether we should give priority to countries with strong trade ties with our country such as Kenya, Nigeria, the Ivory Coast, Tanzania, Zambia, Ghana and Zaire.



d) Whether we should give priority to countries with food shortages from the viewpoint that such shortages have led to economic crises in Africa.

e) Whether we should make a judgment by combining a) through d) above.

We can think of the foregoing five sets of priorities.

#### IV. Development of Project Cooperation for Africa, Its Specific Strategy

##### (1) Important Points in Developing Project Cooperation

As was referred to earlier, from the viewpoint that cooperation for Africa should be carried out in the form of project cooperation, the following points are important in developing project cooperation.

i) On the basis of the current situation of Africa on the verge of starvation, as Japanese cooperation, Japan should establish as soon as possible project cooperation on such a scale that can be internationally evaluated and Japan should take steps necessary for its implementation.

ii) Viewed from the administrative level of African nations, there is little possibility that they will request project cooperation with contents that our country can easily provide. Accordingly, our country should prepare in advance a list of project assistance that our country can furnish in order to carry out project-identification.

iii) When we confirm the request of the recipient nation for cooperation in project-identification, we should examine the simplification of procedures so that we can immediately commence preparations for implementation.

iv) As to priority of implementation, we should base it on objective judgment and plan it in advance so that we can implement them one after another, beginning with those projects ready for implementation.

##### v) Identification of Cooperation Projects.

We should positively accept the private sector information and its vitality and attempt to utilize them actively. We should plan projects with concrete contents as cooperation projects and design them for simple and convenient implementation.

vi) Since 70 to 90 percent of the local African population are farmers, we should develop cooperation with emphasis on rural areas. However, we should carry out as the objective of cooperation what the farmers in the region desire most and place priority on removing impeding factors.

##### (2) Development of Cooperation Projects

On the basis of our country's current cooperation, it is suggested that intermediate and long-term projects which have the possibility for implementation as projects and also are useful to the relief of the economic crisis in Africa be planned as possible:

(1) Intermediate Range Cooperation Projects

- 1) Model rural area development projects (Refer to the list of project samples 3-1)
- 2) Agricultural development center projects (refer to the list of project samples 3-2)
- 3) Pastoral agricultural study and guidance center projects
- 4) Greenbelt and windbreak forestation projects
- 5) Solar energy development and utilization center projects
- 6) Livestock development service center projects

(2) Long-Term Cooperation Projects

- 1) Anti-Desertification Research Institute

This is a research institute for the prevention of desertification of agriculture. This should be established as an inter-regional cooperation project at one or two places and it will be used as a semi-international agency.

- 2) Establishment of General African Research Center

While attempting to utilize existing research institutes, such centers should be established in East Africa, West Africa, Southern Africa and Central Africa. Each center should have a software division and a hardware division. This center should not be established for the purpose of academic research. Instead, research activities should be developed for the main theme: what kind of development is effective for improving the livelihood of African inhabitants?

3-1 Model Agricultural Rural Area Development Project

- 1) Basic Proposals

Rural areas, as collectives of small farmers, should be the objectives. What constitutes the greatest impediment to the development of rural areas and what their inhabitants desire most should be examined and, with Japan's cooperation, impeding factors should be removed for the development of rural areas.

About 2 to 4 districts in each country and about 500 to 2,000 hectares in each district should be selected as objectives, and about 3 to 4 items of cooperation with most effectiveness should be selected from the list of co-operations as described in 2). These should be implemented as general free cooperation.

- 2) List of Cooperations (Items Possible for Cooperation)

- a) Small-scale irrigation

- b) Underground water storage dam in wadi (dried river) zones
- c) Installation of tube wells for irrigation, daily water and livestock
- d) Cooperation for building family vegetable gardens
- e) Distribution and repair of small farm implements
- f) Granting and repair of small farm machines
- g) Transport by small trucks
- h) Simple road construction
- i) Construction of windbreak forests and greenbelts
- j) Construction of communal agricultural work places
- k) Communal agricultural storage facilities
- l) Small-scale micro power generation (using solar energy)
- m) Partial supplying of building materials for farming families
- n) Equipment and materials for audio-visual education
- o) Building communal farming areas (hunger as the objective), about 50 hectares each

### 3) Objectives of Cooperation

Rural villages organized as collectives will become objectives. At first, the area of the district should be held below about 500 hectares and a year should be allowed for the completion of building facilities. Guaranteed effectiveness of cooperation should be targeted.

### 4) Approximate Computation of Project Expenses (in the Proposal Stage)

For each country, 2.4 billion yen (equivalent to \$10 million) should be allocated and projects should be planned so that they can be implemented within this scope.

For these projects, the recipient nation should select about 3 to 4 from about 15 items that the Japanese side can offer as objectives of cooperation and the implementation of projects should be offered free for the entire amount. It is imperative to design plans so as to spread the benefit of cooperation.

## 3-2 Agricultural Development Service Center

### 1) Basic Proposals

Proposals for cooperation for such a center are aimed at the agricultural development of small farms, since the majority of African agriculture is comprised of small farmers.

Small farms are weak in agricultural facilities and agricultural equipment and they have little or no capital accumulation. Small farming in Africa has a low level of agricultural techniques and modern techniques have not been introduced into it yet.

## 2) Functions of the Center (Items Possible for Cooperation)

- (a) Distribution of seeds
- (b) Utilization of solar energy for pumps and educational materials
- (c) Distribution of small farm implements
- (d) Leasing of small farm machines
- (e) Transport by small trucks
- (f) Agricultural chemical spraying by small planes
- (g) Experimental offering of fertilizers
- (h) Supplying of livestock breeders
- (i) Education on sanitation

## 3) Objectives of Cooperation

About 2,000 small farmers will be selected as objectives of a study. More flexible plans should be studied in selecting objectives and the situation of each country should be taken into consideration.

## 4) Management and Control (On a Project Cooperation Basis)

For 4 years after establishment, three experts will continue to provide guidance.

## V. Important Points for Those Involved in African Projects

Experts to be dispatched to Africa not only should be judged on their past records of disease and age, but also their activities in Africa should be taken into consideration. For this purpose, an approximate 40-day preparation period should be set up for both investigation teams and individuals for medical diagnosis. Upon their return they should be examined for their health management. Attention should be given to the following points so as to help experts make up their mind in going to Africa without fear.

- (1) Diagnostic standards for persons going to Africa should be established and all persons should be diagnosed without exception.
- (2) They should be inoculated against cholera, yellow fever and hepatitis.



- (3) They should be required to take anti-malaria pills.
- (4) They should be prepared with canned food for the hunger area.
- (5) They should have reasonable activity plans which will not impair their health.

#### Differing Views on Development

Tokyo INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT JOURNAL in Japanese No 337, Oct 84 pp 23-30

[Article: "Approaches to West Africa: Seven Sets of Proposals"]

[Text] The West African region is located in the southernmost area of the Sahara Desert in Africa and in the Sahel region where damage from the drought is most severe. It is a region that draws the most attention from all parts of the world. What kind of means of cooperation is effective and what kind of way of life do the inhabitants of this region desire? On these questions the views of advanced nations and even those of the planners of the local governments vary and are different. Groping, trial and error are still continuing and viewpoints on development have not been settled yet.

Also for Japan, materials, investigation and research on this region are really scarce. Some internal data have been compiled in the private sector, but the major part of them are not publicly available. Because of this current status, conversely this region may be said to be a region with a great potential for effective cooperation worthwhile for Japan's cooperation.

Cooperation in West Africa will encounter various difficulties, beginning with the investigation stage of project-identification. Projects formed with strenuous efforts may entail serious troubles to dispatched experts if projects are planned without specificity for implementation. Not only that, in West Africa experts may face a life and death crisis. To that extent, the current condition surrounding West Africa is precipitous.

#### 1. Desirable Organization of Investigation Teams

We propose that investigation teams to be dispatched to West Africa be organized with four to five persons with professional knowledge of economics, sociology, agriculture and natural science; that field surveys be planned to last about 1 month with three to four countries as objectives. Also, the sponsoring organization should organize an investigation team with young members at the center and let veteran members guide the team with the idea of forming projects with its own understanding (of forming projects in Africa) and techniques (on the ability of professional for technical cooperation).

Such an investigation team should complete its formation at least 2 weeks before departure. It should clearly display a spirit to challenge the investigation of the current status of West Africa under the most difficult natural condition and it should conduct advance study as much as possible. For this purpose, it will be effective to conduct training with lectures and



exchange of views with specialists with experience in West Africa. Also, it should seek necessary means to obtain active support from persons in the private sector who have interest in the development of and cooperation with West Africa (such as consultants, trading firm and press agency employees).

Thus, we believe that they should take up this matter as a pioneering investigation task for an independent project-identification pattern. The leader of the investigation team should be allowed to concentrate on advance preparations for a week before departure.

## 2. Creation of Projects to Develop Rural Areas as the Production Units of Agriculture

The task of nurturing the basically nomadic-type West Africans as settled farmers is an extremely difficult one. The level of West African farmers has entered the "bush fallow system"\* period as shown below and they are in the stage that their residence has been settled and villages have been formed. However, communal ties as villagers are not too strong. Accordingly, there is a great potential that, when they run out of food, they will return to nomadic life and they tend to roam as refugees.

### Bush Fallow System

Reclamation--Burning--Cultivation--Farm Land Abandoned



How do we go about making "farming," which is not so attractive to them to begin with, attractive to them? First of all, it is important that we build villages for them and remove obstructing factors for them in their farming. Also, it is necessary to guide them with specific methods to shorten the idling period as much as possible. For this, it is necessary to provide administrative considerations such as the improvement of the land tenure system and the establishment of agricultural products markets and the raising of sales prices and to carry out actively administrative and technical guidance by dispatching advisers to government agencies. Even in the case of focusing on villages inhabited by farmers as the production units of agriculture, it is advisable to present in advance a list of available services so as to let the recipients of cooperation (including farmers) easily understand the designs and contents of the cooperation projects and to have them select items from the list. Unless arrangements are made to have them make the requests in this considerate manner, an early development of the project will be impossible to expect.

\*The bush fallow system is a farming method which leaves land idle for 6 to 10 years.

### 3. Cooperation for the Sluggish Exports of Agricultural Exports

Among African export commodities, agricultural products along with mineral products, occupy a major position. However, on the other hand, imports of food in considerably large quantities are forecase to continue for a while. The decline of agricultural exports which are the sources of foreign revenues has not completely recovered since the 1972-1974 drought in the Sahel region. The decline of cocoa beans, coffee, sisal hemp, cotton and peanut production is severe. Many causes for the decline have been pointed out. Taking steps to recover this is indispensable to economic reconstruction. In other words, for a favorable change in state finance, the development of agricultural products must be accomplished. Perhaps Japan, which appoints itself as the world's largest agricultural product importing nation, can specifically advise and cooperate in this aspect. For instance, Japan now imports 80,000 tons of sesame seeds. Of this, about 8,000 tons are imported from Sudan. Our country could buy several thousand more tons from Sudan. As of now, sesame seeds compete with soy beans as the raw material of oil and fat. Sources in trading firms say that Japan can increase its sesame seed import by several tens of thousand tons, if profitable.

For development and imports in Africa, irrigation of water for crops is one of the foremost tasks. For this, could we offer free cooperation for irrigation? If we can truly contribute to the export of agricultural products of the recipient nation, including the Number 3 proposals implemented by our private sector enterprises, its effects will contribute to the economic recovery of the recipient nation and it will be welcomed immensely by economic circles of the recipient nation.

Also, the development of new exports of agricultural products will please the recipient nation. The currently on-going cooperation for the cultivation of macademia nuts in Kenya with the aid of the Japanese Government is directly linked to the exports of Kenya's agricultural products and it is watched with great expectations. Perhaps, we could carry out similar cooperation with Western African nations.

### 4. Improvement of Distributive Systems, Especially for Food

Even in the instance of West Africa, distribution among the component nations as communities is extremely important, but it is not adequate. Distributive functions within the country are undeveloped. Distribution cannot be soundly developed without incentives for merchants based on economic principles. However, in African nations the low price purchase system which will negate incentives for farmers, inefficiency brought about by excessive government intervention in the distributive sector and the shortage of storage capacity for agricultural products are depriving farmers of the will for production.

In addition, the inadequacy of a transportation infrastructure and the shortage of transport trucks are impeding distribution. In spite of imported food for emergency stockpiled at docks, people living only a day's truck transport are starving.

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\*The Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) includes 16 nations and the Economic Community of West Africa (CEAO) includes 6 countries, the Ivory Coast, Mali, Mauritania, Nigél, Senegal and Upper Volta.

In adopting this as a technical cooperation project, we should examine what kind of method is effective and what kind of project we should form for more effectiveness.

#### 5. Expansion of Farming Land by Exterminating Tsetse Flies

The concrete development of this project is pivoted on the movement for the extermination of tsetse flies. West African countries form a region where tsetse flies spread. One of the major causes for the stagnation of agricultural development and livestock development in West Africa is the damages from and fear of tsetse flies. Unless they can overcome this disadvantage, we cannot establish fundamental regional development plans.

The habitat of tsetse flies extends very widely to West Africa and Central Africa. Because of tsetse flies, they cannot raise large herds of livestock. Since tsetse flies are harmful to humans too, the local population cannot engage in farming in the field without fear.

If they succeed in exterminating tsetse flies, the acreage of arable land will be greatly expanded and, for a while, the shortage of farming land will be alleviated and self-sufficiency in food may be possible.

It is not too much to say that the drastic solution of African agriculture is impossible without countermeasures for full extermination of tsetse flies. We should face this problem directly and seek measures for extermination of tsetse flies. We should conduct an investigation in the reconnaissance stage.

Moreover, it is worthwhile of our attention to note that the area in the northern and southern peripheries of the habitat of tsetse flies is where malaria occurs in the rainy season. Perhaps what is more fearful to experts who participate in cooperation may be the malaria occurring region rather than the habitat of tsetse flies. There are increasing cases of death caused by hepatitis from malaria occurrence. Before we send experts for a long period of time to this region, we must have considerable preventive measures as well as determination. Detailed caution is necessary also for the implementation of free projects within a year.

#### 6. Development of Water Resources in the Sahel Region

The life of the natives in the Sahel region is changing year after year from poverty to hunger. There is the farm land devastation-abandonment-moving-roaming-refugee (migration to urban areas and roaming beyond national boundaries) pattern. It is caused by the decline in precipitation and the impediment in the supply of water (for living, for livestock and irrigation) due to abnormality in the precipitation pattern.

The foremost task in countermeasures for the Sahel region is the securing of water. The next problem is how to use secured water effectively. First of all, water resources must be developed and their use must be guaranteed. What kind of method is available for such development? With a priority over theories of development, the purely technical problem called the securing of water must be solved.

Following are the natural conditions of the Sahel region. (1) The absolute annual precipitation is small at below 100 mm. (2) The arrival of the rainy season has been irregular in recent years. (3) The southward encroachment of the Sahara Desert has been continuing. (4) The annual and daily difference in temperature is great. (5) Because of hot air and tornadoes during daytime, the surface soil has been leaching. (6) Wadis (dried rivers) occur because of unusual water flooding during the rainy season and farm land is sometimes devastated.

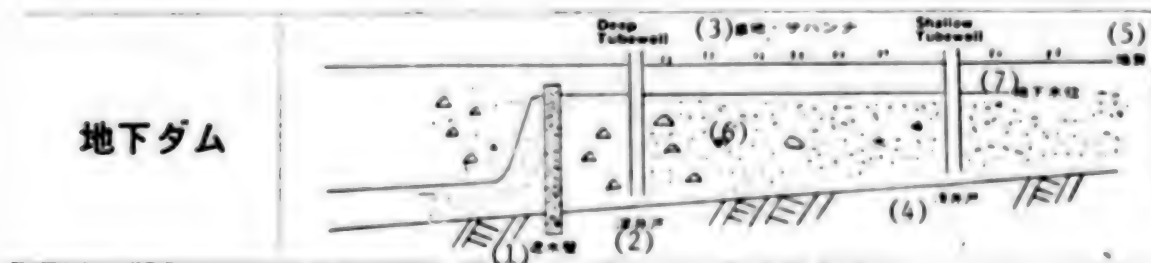
In order to succeed in developing water resources by overcoming these problems, the technique centered on the utilization of the surface flow as it is applied to the temperate rainy zone will not be effective.

As a method for the development of water resources as proposed in these conditions, the application of the plan to nurture underground water in accordance with the "underground water dam plan" is conceivable. This idea of underground dams has been examined in Japan by the Ministry of Construction and the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries has experimented it in Miyako-jima and once planned to use it as an aid to the United Arab Emirates.

The key to the success of building underground dams is said to be the selection of dam sites for storing underground water after studying terrain and geology. Underground dams have an enormous advantage in that they can prevent the loss from evaporation in the dry regions and recapture permeating water for use.

If an adequate investigation is conducted, there is a strong possibility for such development in the Sahel region, too.

#### Underground Dams



#### Key:

- |                        |                            |
|------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Water blocking wall | 5. Ground surface          |
| 2. Deep tub well       | 6. Stored water            |
| 3. Farmland/Savanna    | 7. Underground water level |
| 4. Shallow tub well    |                            |

#### 7. Systematic Utilization of the Japanese Overseas Cooperation Volunteers

We must plan the reappearance on the African stage of former members of the Japanese Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV) who have experienced the current situation in Africa. As ways of actively using this precious power in Africa, the following are proposed.



### (1) Creation of the JOCV Projects

A team is to be organized with about 10 former members of the JOCV and projects that can be implemented with the technical know-how of former JOCV members are to be planned from the investigation stage to form projects.

For the implementation of such projects, those who are concerned may offer advice, but projects are to be organized so that everything can be carried out under the responsibility of former members. However, participants are to be treated and ranked as experts according to their ability and experience. Also, after the completion of projects, those who wish to have careers as experts should be given training for qualification.

### (2) Appointments of Private Sector Consultants

The employment of former JOCV members with African experience by consulting firms in the private sector should be actively promoted. The utilization of firms with these former JOCV members should be attempted. In order for consulting firms in the private sector to survive in competition with firms in the same industry (including foreign firms), they can be trained as experts in a short period of time because they are strictly trained in professional techniques. In screening proposals, they should be graded according to the evaluation of their activities as members of the JOCV.



# List of Proposals for the Development and Investigation of Africa

M/P=Master plan, B/D=Basic design  
F/S=Field survey, P/I=Project Identification

Name of country	Title of proposals	Kind of investigation	Field	Year of implementation	Follow-up condition
Botswana, Madagascar	Resources selection confirmation investigation	P/I	Mining	77	
Botswana	Basic investigation of cooperation for resources development in North-east District	Re-sources	Mining	82	
Burundi	Bus maintenance factory	B/D	Transportation	-	
Comoro	Rescue boats construction plan	B/D	Fisheries	80	Free aid (3.5 mil yen 6 Feb 81)
Comoro, Madagascar	Fisheries development plan	B/D	Fisheries	81	Free aid (3 mil yen 10 May 82)
Comoro	Fishermen training center construction plan	B/D	Fisheries	84	Free aid (3.5 mil yen 11 Apr 84)
Djibouti	Investigation of economic technical cooperation	P/I		81	
Ethiopia	Micro circuits wire construction plan	F/S	Communication/Broadcasting	71	
Cameroon, Africa, Ethiopia, Nigeria	Investigation of economic cooperation for small and medium industries		Industry	69	
Ethiopia, Zaïre, Zambia	Investigation of economic cooperation with small and medium industries		Industry	70	

Ethiopia	Ports and harbors construction plan	M/P	Transportation	73	
	Basic investigation of cooperation for resources development in Western District	Re-sources	Mining	76	
	Long-term electric power development plan	F/S	Energy	73	
	Electric power development plan for Lake Tana Area	F/S	Energy	76	
Ghana, Zabon (?)	Investigation of fishery development of West Africa		Fisheries	76	
Gabon	Investigation of coastal fishery resources	Re-sources	Fisheries	79	
Gambia	Fishery development plan	B/D	Fisheries	80	Free aid (3 mil yen 24 Mar 81)
Ghana	Development plan for small and medium industries	F/S	Industry	63	
	Plan for television broadcasting network expansion	F/S	Communication/Broadcasting	72	
Ghana, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Zaire	Mining industry selection confirmation investigation	P/I	Mining/Industry	72	
Ghana	Investigation of implementation of sugar production plan for Accra Plains	F/S	Mining/Industry	75	
	Construction of Hideyo Noguchi Memorial Laboratory	B/D	Public health/Medicine	76	Free aid (10 mil yen 15 Jul 77) Free aid (10 mil yen 4 Sep 78)

Chana, Gabon, Sao Tome, Principe	Investigation of fishery develop- ment of West Africa			76		
Nigeria, Chana	Fishery development plan	B/D	Fisheries	80		Free aid (4 mil yen 27 Jan 81)
Chana	Plan for improvement of radio- television broadcasting facilities	B/D	Communica- tions/Broad- casting			
Guinea	Investigation of agricultural development in the Kankan District	F/S	Agri- culture	80		
	Investigation of map-making project	Topo- graphy	Social basis	82		
Guinea, Togo, Benin, Central Africa	Investigation of technical cooperation	P/I		78		
Guinea	Vessel increase plan	F/S	Trans- portation	81		
	Small-scale fishery development plan	B/D	Fisheries	83		Free aid (3.57 mil yen 15 Feb 84)
	Irrigation consolidation plan	B/D	Agri- culture	83		Free and (4 mil yen 1 Dec 83)
Guinea Bissau	Agricultural development plan	B/D	Agri- culture	80		Free aid (2 mil yen 17 Jan 81)
Ivory Coast	Wood processing industry devel- opment plan	pre F/S	Forestry/ Industry	71		
Algeria, Libya, Morocco, Ivory Coast, Senegal	Mining industry selection confir- mation investigation	P/I	Mining/ industry	72		
Chana, Ivory Coast, Niger- ia, Zaire	Mining industry selection confir- mation investigation	P/I	Mining/ industry	74		
Ivory Coast, Liberia, Senegal	West Africa selection confirmation investigation	P/I		75		

Algeria, Morocco, Ivory Coast, Senegal	Mining industry selection confirmation investigation	P/I	Mining/ Industry	75	
Ivory Coast	Scientific-technical school establishment plan	B/D	Scientific cultural manpower	79	Free aid (6 mil yen 28 Jul 80) Free aid (4 mil yen 11 Jul 81)
Ivory Coast, Comoro	Economic-technical cooperation investigation	P/I		79	
Algeria, Tan- zania, Sene- gal, Ivory Coast	Mining industry selection confir- mation investigation	P/I	Mining/ Industry	82	
Ivory Coast	Scientific-technical school establishment investigation	B/D	Scientific/ cultural man- power resources Industry	83 77	Free aid (6 mil yen 17 Jul 84)
Iran, Kenya, Tanzania	Economic cooperation plan for small and medium industries				
Madagascar, Kenya, Tanzania	Mining industry selection confir- mation investigation	P/I	Mining/ Industry	83	
Kenya	Government radio broadcasting network expansion plan	F/S	Communica- tions/Broad- casting	77	
	Basic map and land-use map making for Eastern District	Topo- graphy	Social Base	83	
	Mieri industrial complex develop- ment plan	F/S	Industry	77	
Kenya, Tan- zania, Zambia	Mining industry selection confir- mation investigation	P/I	Mining/ Industry	77	
Kenya	Kenyatta Agricultural-Engineering College construction plan	B/D	Science/ Culture/ Agriculture	78	Free aid (18 mil yen 2 Oct 78) Free aid (20 mil yen 30 Jul 79) Free aid (10 mil yen 25 Jul 80)

	Wood processing industry modernization plan	F/S	Forestry/Industry	78	
Sierra Leone, Malawi, Liberia, Kenya	Investigation of economic-technical cooperation	P/I		78	
Kenya	Rift Valley geothermal development plan	pre F/S	Energy		
	Plan for water supply increase for Mombasa District	F/S	Public utility	81	
Kenya, Egypt	Africa-Middle Near East follow-up		Mining/Industry	90	
Kenya	Grain storage warehouse construction plan	F/S	Agriculture	81	Yen-denominated loan (39.4 mil yen 7 Apr 82)
	Central Medical Institute construction plan	B/D	Public health/Medicine	82	Free aid (15 mil yen 9 Jul 82)
	Underground water development plan	B/D	Public utility	82	Free aid (12 mil yen 2 Mar 82)
	Bura East irrigation plan	F/S	Agriculture	82	
	Nation-wide general transportation plan	M/P	Transportation	83	
	Kirifi Bridge construction plan	F/S	Transportation	83	
	Rikoni crossing construction plan	F/S	Transportation	83	
	Sondu River multi-purpose development plan	F/S	Energy development plan	-	
	Basic investigation of cooperation for Kerio Valley resources development	Re-	Mining	-	



Jomo Kenyatta Agricultural and Engineering College Farm reorganization plan	B/D	Science/Culture/agriculture	83	Free aid (7.8 mil yen 20 Sep 83)
National Horticulture Experimentation Station reorganization plan	B/D	Agri-culture	-	Free aid (1.5 mil yen 84)
Daily water supply plan for Able (?) District	B/D	Public Utility	-	
NYS Technical Training Center construction plan	B/D	Manpower resources	-	
Underground water development plan	B/D	Public Utility	83	Free aid (5.4 mil yen 25 Feb 84)
Fisheries expansion plan	B/D	Fisheries	83	
Mining industry selection confirmation investigation	P/I	Mining/Industry	74	
Basic investigation of power sources development	M/P	Energy	75	
West Africa selection confirmation investigation	P/I		75	
Mining industry selection confirmation investigation	P/I	Mining/Industry	77	
St John River Hydroelectric power development plan	F/S	Energy	82	
Gbaranga-Mendikoma Road construction plan	F/S	Transportation	80	
Investigation of economic-technical cooperation	P/I		78	
Maternity ward construction plan	B/D	Public health/Medicine	81	Free aid (10 mil yen 19 Jul 81) Free aid (8 mil yen 23 Jun 82)

Madagascar	Mining resources investigation	Re-sources	Mining Industry	64	
	Power sources development plan	M/P	Energy	65	
	Namorona River hydroelectric power development plan	F/S	Energy	70	Yen-denominated loan (20 mil yen 11 May 73) Yen-denominated loan (10 mil yen 18 Jun 76)
Madagascar, Kenya, Tanzania	Mining industry selection confirmation investigation	P/I	Mining/Industry	73	
Madagascar	Roje hydroelectric power development plan	F/S	Energy	74	
Botswana, Madagascar	Resources selection confirmation investigation	P/I	Mining	77	
Madagascar	Southern District micro circuits construction plan	F/S	Communications/Broadcasting	78	Yen-denominated loan (25 mil yen 17 Nov 78)
	Diego-Suarez Livestock Technical Guidance Center construction	B/D	Livestock/Manpower resources	79	Free aid (10 mil yen 17 Nov 78)
	Underground water development plan	Under-ground water	Public utility	79	
	National Highway No 5 improvement plan	F/S	Transportation	79	
	Fisheries development plan	B/D	Fisheries	80	Free aid (5 mil yen 27 Jan 81)
	Southern District daily water development plan	B/D	Public utility	80	Free aid (5 mil yen 19 Mar 81) Free aid (5 mil yen 4 Nov 81)

Comoro, Madagascar	Fisheries development plan	B/D	Fisheries	81	Free aid (4.9 mil yen 14 Aug 82)
Malawi	Ngyana coal mine development plan	pre F/S	Energy/ Mining		
Sierra Leone, Malawi, Liberia, Kenya	Investigation of Economic- technical cooperation	P/I		78	
Mali, Nigeria, Liberia	Mining industry selection confirmation investigation	P/I	Mining/ Industry	77	
Mali	Investigation of underground water development plan	Under- ground water	Public utility	82	Free aid (5 mil yen 27 Nov 81) Free aid (6 mil yen 30 Jun 83)
	Baginda District agricultural development plan	F/S	Agricul- ture	81	
Cape Verde, Mauritania	Fishery development plan	B/D	Fisheries	79	
Mauritania	Fishery development plan	B/D	Fisheries	81	Free aid (10 mil yen 21 Sep 81)
	Road construction plan	F/S	Transpor- tation	78	
	Ring (?) road construction plan	Devel- opment Design	Transpor- tation	80	
	Fishery development plan	B/D	Fisheries	80	Free aid (4.5 mil yen 29 Jan 81)
	Fishery reorganization plan	B/D	Fisheries	82	Free aid (10.2 mil yen 21 Jul 83)
Mozambique	Fishery development plan	B/D	Fisheries	82	Free aid (5.22 mil yen 7 Mar 83)
Algeria, United Arab Emirates, Niger	Mining industry selection confir- mation investigation	P/I	Mining/ Industry	76	

Niger	Transportation reorganization and strengthening plan	B/D	Transportation	77	Free aid (3.8 mil yen 27 Dec 76) Free aid (5 mil yen 8 Sep 77)
	Malbasa cement plant expansion plan	F/S	Industry	79	
Niger, Upper Burundi, Rwanda	Investigation of technical cooperation	P/I		78	
Togo, Niger	Underground water development plan	B/D	Public utility	79	
Niger	Underground water development plan	B/D	Energy	80	Free aid (10 mil yen 31 Aug 82)
	Niame No 2 gas turbine power station expansion plan	B/D	Public utility	80	Free aid (16 mil yen 21 Aug 81)
	Kuranibaria District agricultural development	F/S	Agriculture	83	
	Medical equipment consolidation plan	B/D	Public health/Medicine	83	Free aid (5 mil yen 20 Jul 84)
Nigeria	Lagos fishing port construction plan	F/S	Fisheries	66	
Cameroon, Central Africa, Ethiopia, Nigeria	Investigation of economic cooperation for small and medium industries		Industry	69	
Nigeria	Ribaas State synthetic fiber industry development plan	F/S	Industry	75	
Ghana, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Nigeria, Zaïre	Mining industry selection confirmation investigation	P/I	Mining/Industry	74	
Nigeria	Agricultural development plan	F/S	Agriculture	77	



Mali, Nigeria, Liberia	Mining industry selection confirmation investigation	P/I	Mining/ Industry	77	
Nigeria	New port construction plan	M/P, F/S	Transportation	81	
Nigeria, Ghana	Fishery development plan	B/D	Fisheries	80	Free aid (5 mil yen 2 Mar 81)
Nigeria	Bonito fishing training ship construction plan	B/D	Fisheries	83	Free aid (4.8 mil yen 3 Apr 84)
Niger, Upper Burundi, Rwanda	Investigation of economic cooperation	P/I		88	
Rwanda	Earth satellite station construction plan	B/D	Communications/ Broadcasting	79	Free aid (13.5 mil yen 18 Jun 80)
	Potable water supply plan for Eastern District	Under-ground water	Public utility		
	Medical equipment consolidation plan	B/D	Public health/ Medicine	83	Free aid (4 mil yen 26 Nov 83)
Algeria, Libya, Morocco, Ivory Coast, Senegal	Mining industry selection confirmation investigation	P/I	Mining/ Industry	72	
Ivory Coast, Liberia, Senegal	West Africa selection confirmation investigation	P/I		75	
Algeria, Liberia, Ivory Coast, Morocco, Senegal	Mining industry selection confirmation investigation	P/I	Mining/ Industry	75	
Senegal	Faleme railroad construction plan	F/S	Transportation	79	
	Deep well equipment consolidation plan	B/D	Public utility	79	Free aid (6 mil yen 28 Dec 79)

	Vessel increase plan	F/S	Transportation	80	
	Electronics technology training center construction plan	B/D	Manpower resources	80	
	Vocational training center construction plan	B/D	Manpower resources	81	Free aid (10.7 mil yen 27 Aug 82) Free aid (9.3 mil yen 15 Jul 83)
	Fishery refrigerated distribution plan	B/D	Fisheries	82	Free aid (6 mil yen 17 Feb 82)
Algeria, Tanzania, Senegal, Ivory Coast	Mining industry selection confirmation investigation	P/I	Mining/Industry	82	
Senegal	Local piped water reorganization plan	B/D	Public utility	83	Free aid (6.5 mil yen 1 Apr 83)
	Fishery survey training ship plan	B/D	Fisheries	83	Free aid (6.4 mil yen 26 Mar 84)
Seychelles	Praslin Channel facilities construction plan	B/D	Public utility	82	Free aid (3 mil yen 28 Mar 83)
Sierra Leone	Road construction plan	F/S	Transportation	80	
	Fishery development plan	B/D	Fisheries	81	Free aid (4 mil yen 2 Apr 81)
	Lombe (?) marshland agricultural development	F/S	Agriculture	83	
Sierra Leone, Malawi, Liberia, Kenya	Investigation of economic-technical cooperation	P/I		78	
Somalia	Fishery development plan	B/D	Fisheries	80	Free aid (5 mil yen 28 Mar 81)
Zambia, Swaziland	Mining industry selection confirmation investigation	P/I	Mining/Industry	79	

Swaziland	New international airport construction plan	F/S	Transportation	80
	Coal development plan	pre F/S Energy	Mining	80
Togo	Fishery development plan	B/D	Fisheries	
Sudan, Tanzania	Investigation of economic cooperation for small and medium industries		Industry	63
Iran, Kenya, Tanzania	Investigation of economic cooperation for small and medium industries		Industry	67
Tanzania	Transportation development plan	M/P	Transportation	70
	Coastal road construction plan in Southern District	F/S	Transportation	76
	General development plan for Kilimanjaro District	M/P	Development planning	77
Madagascar, Kenya, Tanzania	Mining industry selection confirmation investigation	P/I	Mining/Industry	73
Tanzania	Small and medium industry development plan for Kilimanjaro District	P/I	Mining/	73
	Musoma District map making project	Topographical map	Social base	76
	Transportation and port and harbor facilities construction plan for Northern District	M/P	Transportation	76
	Natural soda-ash development plan	Pre F/S	Industry	76
	Caustic soda and PVC plants construction plan	F/S	Industry	76

Yen-denominated loan (29.63 million yen 2 Apr 80)

Kenya, Tanzania, Zambia	Mining industry selection confirmation investigation	P/I	Mining/Industry	77	
Tanzania	Cargo and passenger ship construction plan	F/S	Transportation	78	Yen-denominated loan (17 mil yen 29 Mar 79)
	Electric transmission and distribution network plan for Kilimanjaro State	F/S	Energy	79	Yen-denominated loan (16 mil yen 2 Oct 81)
	General development (agricultural-industrial center construction) for Kilimanjaro District	M/P B/D	Development Planning	79	Free aid (20 mil yen 27 Jul 79)
	Agricultural development plan for Roamosi (?) District	F/S	Agriculture	80	Yen-denominated loan (33 mil yen 2 Oct 81)
Tanzania, Sudan	Fishery development plan	B/D	Fisheries	79	Free aid (4 mil yen 23 Jan 80)
Uganda, Tanzania	Investigation of economic-technical cooperation	P/I		79	
Tanzania	Seranda (?) Bridge expansion plan	F/S	Transportation	80	Free aid (15 mil yen 20 Jun 80)
	Mahale (?) wildlife conservation national park plan	M/P B/D	Science/Culture/Environment	80	
Tanzania, Morocco	Africa, Middle and Near East selection confirmation investigation	P/I	Mining/Industry	80	
Tanzania	Fishery development plan	B/D	Channel	81	Free aid (5 mil yen 12 Oct 81)
	Mwanza vocational school construction plan (advance plan only)	B/D	Manpower resources	81	
	Agricultural water development plan for Mukomagi (?) Valley	F/S	Agriculture	83	
	Grain warehouse construction plan	B/D	Agriculture	83	Free aid (9 mil yen 2 Dec 83)



	Charinge-Mkumbara (?) Road consolidation plan	F/S	Transportation	
	Dar-es-Salaam piped water reorganization plan	F/S	Public utility	
	Dar-es-Salaam electric transmission network consolidation plan	F/S	Energy	
	Morogoro road repair plan	B/D	Transportation	84
				Free aid (8.34 mil yen 4 Jun 84)
	Fishery development plan	B/D	Fisheries	-
Uganda	Television broadcasting network expansion plan	F/S	Communications/Broadcasting	69
				Yen-denominated loan (4.38+1.8=6.18 mil yen 20 Jul 66)
	Kilembe (?) copper mine development plan	F/S	Mining	78
Uganda, Tanzania	Investigation of economic-technical cooperation	P/I		79
Uganda	Television broadcasting network consolidation plan	B/D	Communications/Broadcasting	-
				78
Niger, Upper Burundi, Rwanda	Investigation of technical cooperation	P/I		
Upper Burundi	Road construction plan	F/S	Transportation	
Zaire	Railroad/navigation improvement plan	pre P/S	Transportation	67
Ethiopia, Zaire, Zambia	Investigation of economic cooperation for small and medium industries		Industry	70

Zaire	Kisangani-Bangasso (?) road plan	F/S	Transportation	72ZAL5(F/S), Yen-denominated loan (34.49 mil yen, 22 Nov 73 for Banana-Matadi Bridge)
	Transportation improvement plan	F/S	Transportation	74
	Broadcasting center construction plan	F/S	Communication/Broadcasting	74
Ghana, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Nigeria, Zaire	Mining industry selection confirmation investigation	P/I	Mining/Industry	79 Yen-denominated loan (34.49 mil yen, 22 Nov 73)
Zaire	Matadi Bridge construction plan	F/S	Transportation	-
Zaire	Potable water supply reorganization plan	B/D	Public utility	-
	Investigation of Posto (?) Matadi transportation system	M/P	Transportation	
Ethiopia, Zaire, Zambia	Investigation of economic cooperation for small and medium industries		Industry	
Zambia	Television broadcasting network implementation design	D/D	Communications/Broadcasting	73 Yen-denominated loan (33.18 mil yen, 23 Jan 73) Yen-denominated loan (21.7 mil yen 26 Apr 77)
Kenya, Tanzania, Zambia	Mining industry selection confirmation investigation	P/I	Mining/Industry	77
Zambia, Swaziland	Mining industry selection confirmation investigation	P/I	Mining/Industry	79
Zambia	Children's hospital construction plan	B/D	Public health/Medicine	80 Free aid (13 mil yen 1 Jul 81) Free aid (10 mil yen 1 Jul 82)

Microwave circuit network construction plan	F/S	81	Communications/Broadcasting	
Nitrogen fertilizer plant improvement plan	F/S	81	Industry	Yen-denominated loan (70.49 mil yen, 7 Jul 82)
Zambia University Veterinary School construction plan	B/D	82	Education/Culture	Free aid (24 mil yen 30 Aug 83)
Grain warehouse construction plan	B/D	-	Agriculture	
Kanbironbire (?) government farm construction plan	F/S	-	Agriculture	
Phosphate rock development plan	Pre F/S	-	Mining	
Basic investigation of cooperation for resources development	Re-sources	-	Mining	
Lusaka international airport improvement plan	F/S	-	Transportation	
Investigation of economic-technical cooperation	P/I	80		
Railroad electrification plan (advance plan only)	F/S	80	Transportation	
Fresh water fish culture center construction plan (advance plan only)	B/D	82	Fisheries	
Village water supply plan	M/P, under-ground water		Public utility	Free aid (8 mil yen, 28 Sep 83)
Earth satellite station construction plan	F/S	83	Communications/Broadcasting	Yen-denominated loan (25.36 yen, 21 Dec 83)

Zimbabwe

		Re- sources	Mining	-
	Basic investigation of cooperation for resources development			
Congo, Central Africa, Ethiopia	West Africa selection confirmation investigation	P/I		
Cameroon, Central Africa, Ethiopia, Nigeria	Investigation of economic cooperation for small and medium industries		Industry	69
Ghana, Gabon, Sao Tome, Principe	Investigation of West Africa fishery development			76
Niger, Upper Burundi, Rwanda	Investigation of technical cooperation	P/I		78
Guinea, Togo, Benin, Central Africa	Investigation of technical cooperation	P/I		78
Ivory Coast, Cameroon	Investigation of economic-technical cooperation	P/I		79
Ivory Coast, Mauritania	Fishery development plan	B/D	fisheries	79
Togo, Niger	Underground water development plan	B/D	Public utility	79

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CSO: 8129/0640



ECONOMIC

LABOR LEADER PROPOSES 7 PERCENT WAGE HIKE

OW240653 Tokyo KYODO in English 0648 GMT 24 Jan 85

[Text] Tokyo, 24 Jan (KYODO)--Tadanobu Usami, leader of the Japanese Confederation of Labor (Domei), Thursday proposed a 7 percent wage hike in this spring's labor offensive for higher wages.

Usami made the proposal at an annual convention of the nation's second largest labor organization opening a 2-day session here the same day to discuss resolution drafts on wage hikes and shorter working hours. Usami proposed a 7 percent wage hike, 14,000 yen, in monthly pay with a view to increase workers' disposable income by about 50 percent in 10 years.

While appealing for a campaign to have workers take leave during the whole "golden week" holidays in late April and early May, Usami called for legislation, not administrative guidance.

On the question of coalition government, Usami said controversy on the question would not make sense in concrete terms unless the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party loses its absolute majority in Diet seats.

Komeito Chairman Yoshikatsu Takeiri, as a guest speaker, said there is a serious need for a political conversion and such a conversion must be made by new forces.

Takeiri also criticized the government's budget for fiscal 1985, stressing his party will meet the government face to face.

Guest speaker Hideo Den, leader of the United Social Democratic Party, called for drastic action by a coalition of conservative and centrist parties to topple the LDP's long rule.

CSO: 4100/179

ECONOMIC

GOVERNMENT REVISING MARKET-OPENING PACKAGE

OW081233 Tokyo KYODO in English 1218 GMT 8 Mar 85

[Text] Tokyo, 8 Mar (KYODO)--The government, acting under instructions from Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, Friday embarked on a full-scale adjustment of views to map out a comprehensive market-opening package aimed at lessening trade frictions within the United States, the European Community (EC) and Southeast Asian nations.

The target date for the government's decision on the package is 9 April. But the possibility is not ruled out here that the adjustment will not be completed by that date, considering that the prime minister's instructions were issued suddenly only Friday without prior consultations with the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) and government agencies concerned.

Government sources said that the prime aim of the package is to forestall criticisms of Japan's huge current account surplus at a series of major international meetings in the months ahead, including a ministerial council session of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) in April, an economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) in April, an economic summit of industrialized democracies in May and a conference of economic ministers of Japan and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) in June.

There is concern here that Japan could find itself isolated owing to such criticisms.

The package will incorporate measures to ensure greater access to the Japanese markets for U.S. goods in four fields specified by Washington (communications equipment, electronics, wood products, and medical equipment and drugs), reduction of import duties on agricultural and fishery products, and stepped-up imports of manufactured goods, including European-made meteorological satellites, the sources said.

Also to be included is a recommendation by the Advisory Committee on External Economic Relations.

The committee is expected to identify specific problems that must be tackled over the medium- and long-term, and to call upon the government to map out a three to five-year "action plan" for opening the Japanese market wider.

The government will convene a conference of ministers concerned with economic affairs to decide formally to respect the recommendation.

Regarding tariff reduction, the government wants to include boneless chicken, plywood and other products which are of interest to developing countries.

But early adjustment of views seems difficult because of resistance by the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Ministry, and from the quarters directly concerned.

As for market-opening measures for U.S. products in the four spheres, the government intends to include in the package an interim report on the progress of consultations among the domestic quarters concerned, except for communications equipment, on which the government wants to reach a conclusion at the end of this month.

Vice Finance Minister Mitsuhide Yamaguchi Friday reacted cautiously to Prime Minister Nakasone's remark at a cabinet session earlier in the day that if market-opening measures threaten to hurt domestic industry, he will instruct the Finance Ministry to appropriate necessary relief funds.

He said the ministry will study the matter in line with the prime minister's wishes, but added that it will examine the propriety of such funding in the light of strained finances as well as market-opening measures to be worked out by the government agencies concerned.

CSO: 4100/288

ECONOMIC

ECONOMIC ADVISER OKITA ON SATELLITE PURCHASE

OW070321 Tokyo KYODO in English 0232 GMT 7 Mar 85

[Text] New York, 6 Mar (KYODO)--U.S. business leaders, expressing a strong dissatisfaction with the current state of Japan-U.S. trade, Wednesday called on Japan to take "symbolic and concrete" measures to open its market wider to foreign imports.

In a meeting with Saburo Okita and Akio Morita, both members of the Japanese Government's Advisory Committee on External Economic Issues, American business executives said the Japanese market is not "favorable" to the United States, pointing out that the U.S. trade deficit with Japan totaled a record 37 billion dollars.

The participating American business leaders included Pfizer, Inc, Chairman E. T. Pratt.

After the meeting, Okita quoted the Americans as saying that Japan should take "symbolic and concrete" measures to give foreign nations a greater access to its market, especially in such areas as telecommunications.

Okita, chairman of the advisory committee, said he replied that Japan will buy at least a satellite by the end of this year or earlier.

Okita said the American business leaders asked Japan to use the people's savings to develop its domestic market further and step up economic aid to developing countries. Japan should now contribute much of the revitalization of the world economy, he quoted them as saying.

Okita and Morita, chairman of Sony Corp., will proceed to Washington for talks with U.S. Government leaders, including Federal Reserve Board Chairman Paul Volcker, Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige and Trade Representative William Brock Thursday and Friday.

CSO: 4100/288

ECONOMIC

MITI ANNOUNCES DECLINE IN CONTRACT-BASED EXPORTS

OW111359 Tokyo KYODO in English 1002 GMT 11 Mar 85

[Text] Tokyo, 11 Mar (KYODO)--Japan's contract-based exports in February totaled 12.60 billion dollars, down 1.5 percent from a year before for the first year-to-year decline in 20 months, according to figures released Monday by the Ministry of International Trade and Industry.

Imports based on reports to foreign exchange banks also dropped 5.2 percent from the same month of last year to 9.28 billion dollars, the fourth consecutive monthly fall.

The ministry said the decline in exports based on traders' reports to customs offices was partly due to low growth in computer and semiconductor exports, reflecting increased stocks in the United States.

Ministry officials said a rise in exports is slackening, while the dollar-based value of exports ought to be higher than that denominated in yen because of the yen's depreciation against the U.S. dollar in addition February of last year and one more business day than that of this year. [sentence as received]

Auto exports to the U.S. also dropped for the first time in two years and one month, although those to China surged, bringing overall auto shipments down 2.7 percent.

In addition, steel to the U.S. showed the first year-to-year decline in 19 months.

However, exports to the communist bloc jumped 52.0 percent, supported by a boost in auto, television and steel exports to China.

CSO: 4100/288



ECONOMIC

MACHINERY EXPORTS HIT RECORD HIGH IN 1984

OW061053 Tokyo KYODO in English 0856 GMT 6 Mar 85

[Text] Tokyo, 6 Mar (KYODO)--Led by steady growth of the U.S. economy, Japan's machinery exports rose 19.9 percent last year to a record 122.7 billion dollars, according to figures released Wednesday by the Japan Machinery Exporters' Association.

The previous record was 102.8 billion dollars, set in 1981.

The increase pushed up machinery makers' share of total exports by 2.5 points in value from a year earlier to 72.2 percent, the association said.

Shipments to the United States, the largest market, soared 42.5 percent to 48.29 billion dollars with the U.S. share of overall machinery exports rising 6.2 points to 39.3 percent, it said.

The association attributed the booming exports to a strong demand for almost all items, including autos, telecommunication electronic equipment, industrial machinery, ships, consumer electronic machinery, semiconductors and office machines.

Exports to China doubled to 3 billion dollars due to a rise in passenger cars, trucks, ships and consumer electronic machinery.

But exports to the European Community (EC) rose only 5.7 percent to 15.8 billion dollars due to slumping shipments of trucks, and declines in sales of videotape recorders and ships.

Likewise, shipments to Southeast Asia and the Middle East fell 5 percent and 17.9 percent to 8.83 billion dollars and 8.23 billion dollars, respectively, the association said. The setbacks were blamed on import curbs by Southeast Asia and tight budgets in the Mideast.

In contrast, shipments to East Asia--comprising South Korea, Taiwan and Hong Kong--rose 28.7 percent due to their brisk sales to the U.S. and growing domestic demand. Of total machinery exports autos had the largest share, followed by industrial machinery, telecommunications electronic equipment and ships.

CSO: 4100/288

ECONOMIC

KEIDANREN CHAIRMAN URGES PRUDENCE IN CAR EXPORTS

OW080800 Tokyo KYODO in English 0757 GMT 8 Mar 85

[By Sei Ogawa]

[Text] Tokyo, 8 Mar (KYODO)--A prominent Japanese business leader Friday urged Japanese automakers to show prudence in their automobile exports to the United States after the four-year-old voluntary restraint agreement expires 31 March.

Federation of Economics Organizations (Keidanren) Chairman Yoshihiro Inayama made the remark after delivering his speech at the Japan National Press Club luncheon on his recent two trips to five associations of Southeast Asian countries--Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, the Philippines and Thailand.

Inayama indicated that forming an auto export cartel similar to the one by Japanese steelmakers may become necessary to check automobile exports to the U.S. after 1 April.

"The U.S. market holds the most significant value for Japan and prudence would be desirable for this country as a whole," the 81-year-old Inayama said in a question-and-answer session.

Inayama, concurrently senior adviser and honorary chairman of Nippon Steel Corp., said patience by leading automakers is vital for the auto industry to make a export cartel.

As a long-time top executive of Nippon Steel, Inayama was known as "Mr Cartel."

His 40-minute lecture touched on his recent ASEAN trips in January and February where he thinks a new stage of cooperation is needed to help ASEAN nations find markets for their products made through Japanese technical cooperation.

Inayama said he thinks ASEAN nations have basic makings to become industrialized nations but they have difficulty in saturated worldwide markets as they do not have big trading houses like those in Japan.

Inayama said he is also irritated like ASEAN nations that Japan has not changed import conditions to increase purchases of Thai boneless chicken and Indonesian lumber.

Inayama urged Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone to improve the situation for Japanese import of lumber and boneless chicken, two symbolic issues in trade between Japan and ASEAN. Thailand and Indonesia have been demanding cuts in tariffs on these items.

Inayama said Japan says in general it will seek expanded but balanced trade but that is impossible.

"We cannot import as much as we export," he said. "Exporters and importers have different interests and we cannot discuss them at the same level."

He said Japan should make it a rule to help those who would suffer if the country decides to increase imports of such products as boneless chicken and lumber.

CSO: 4100/288

ECONOMIC

JAPAN, PRC AGREE TO SEASONAL FISHING HALT

OW081251 Tokyo KYODO in English 1244 GMT 8 Mar 85

[Text] Tokyo, 8 Mar (KYODO)--Japan Friday agreed to suspend fishing in some parts of the East China and Yellow Seas for specified periods this year, Foreign Ministry sources said Friday.

The agreement covering two species of fish was reached at a meeting of the Japan-China Joint Fishery Committee, under way here since Tuesday.

The delegates of the two countries will sign the agreed minutes on the matter Saturday, to be followed by an exchange of official notes between the two governments.

Tatsuo Saito, deputy director general of the fishery agency, said the compromise agreement will enable Japan to avoid cutting the number of Japanese fishing boats operating in the Chinese waters.

It will cut the estimated total catch of 160,000 tons by only about 3,000 tons, he said.

China had demanded larger-scale suspension of fishing this year. But Japan objected, noting this would seriously affect Japanese fishing boats operating out of western Japan.

CSO: 4100/288

ECONOMIC

BRIEFS

U.S. SATELLITE IMPORT PLANS--Tokyo, 6 Mar (KYODO)--Mitsubishi Corp and Mitsubishi Electric Corp announced Wednesday they will set up a feasibility study company on 19 March, aimed at paving the way for the import of telecommunications satellites from Ford Aerospace and Communications, Inc. With Japan's telecommunications business due to go into private hands on 1 April, this will be the country's second firm designed to promote the sale of U.S.-made satellites. The first one, Japanese Communications Satellite Planning Co, was established last month by C. Itoh and Co and Mitsui and Co. This group has linked up with Hughes Communications, Inc. A third company is expected to be formed early next month by Sony Corp, Marubeni Corp and Nissho Iwai Corp, which have tied up with RCA Astro-electronics. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 1127 GMT 6 Mar 85 OW]

JAPAN, ROK TEST WELLS AGREEMENT--Tokyo, 7 Mar (KYODO)--Japanese and South Korean Government representatives ended a two-day meeting Thursday after agreeing to drill two more test oil wells on the continental shelf between the two countries. The agreement came at the Fifth Annual Session of the Japan-South Korea Continental Shelf Joint Committee, which is promoting the project on a government level. Four wells have been bored since 1980 but commercially viable oilfields have not been discovered although seismologic exploration indicates the presence of promising oil deposits. In the private sector, two Japanese firms are engaged in exploration--Nippon Oil Exploration Co and Teikoku Oil Co. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 1141 GMT 7 Mar 85 OW]

TOSHIBA, NANJING CONTRACT--Tokyo, 11 Mar (KYODO)--Toshiba Corp has signed a contract with China's Nanjing City Government on Chinese character printers, including assembly license, technical assistance and supply of machines and parts, company officials said Monday. The contract reflects an increasing demand in China for personal computers and related printers, the officials said. Under the contract, the Tokyo-based electrical maker will offer technical information on dot-matrix Chinese character printers for production starting this summer. A total of 20,000 printers will be made in the first year, the officials said. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0709 GMT 11 Mar 85 OW]

SHARP LICENSES TECHNOLOGY--Osaka, 11 Mar (KYODO)--Sharp Corp has licensed its technology to a foreign trade corporation in the western Chinese province of Sichuan for refrigerator production, to start as early as next spring. The



Osaka-based electrical appliance and business machine maker said Monday it will cooperate in training workers and operating what will be China's largest refrigerator plant, with an annual production capacity of 150,000 units. The agreement also calls for China to purchase some Sharp parts, including the compressors, the core of the appliances, which will carry both Chinese and Sharp brand names. Sharp has also licensed China knowhow on production of desktop calculators, radio cassette tape recorders, washing machines and color TV sets. The Japanese company is also negotiating with China on video-tape recorder (VTR) technology. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0636 GMT 11 Mar 85 OW]

ECONOMIC MISSION TO VISIT PRC--Tokyo, 11 Mar (KYODO)--Japan's Economic Development Organization promoting exchanges with the northeastern part of China will send two separate economic missions to Shenyang 18 April and Dalian 19 April. The organization, headed by Isao Masamune, adviser to Industrial Bank of Japan, groups 154 banks, trader and manufacturers. It will send the mission at the request of the Chinese to work out a plan for overall municipal industrial renovation. Mission members will include representatives from Toshiba Corp, Kubota Ltd and two other firms. The Dalian mission, to include 150 officials from 90 enterprises, will discuss a 60 billion yen joint project for port construction in the city. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 1244 GMT 11 Mar 85 OW]

PRIVATE ECONOMIC MISSION VISITS SHANGHAI--Beijing, 8 Mar (KYODO)--A private economic mission from Shikoku Island, southern Japan, arrived in Shanghai Thursday on the second leg of a week-long visit to China. Toshihei Nishiyama, vice chairman of the Shikoku Economic Federation, is leading the 35-member mission which is studying at first hand the economic and investment climate in China. After arriving in the Chinese capital on Monday, the group paid a courtesy call on the China-Japan Friendship Association and was briefed on the Chinese economic situation by officials of China International Trust and Investment Corp. While in Beijing, mission members also visited a crane plant there. The Japanese mission will also visit Guangzhou and Shenzhen cities in south China as well as Hong Kong before leaving the crown colony for home on 13 March. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0941 GMT 8 Mar 85 OW]

PRC GAS METER PLANT--Tokyo, 6 Mar (KYODO)--Tokyo Gas Co will shortly start building a 200 million yen (770,000 dollar) gas meter plant in Beijing for completion late this year, the company announced Wednesday. A spokesman for Japan's largest gas utility firm said that Tokyo Gas Engineering Co, its wholly owned subsidiary, would build the plant--with annual production capacity of 100,000 units--for Beijing Municipal Gas Corp Tokyo Gas and Beijing Municipal Gas signed a business tie-up agreement in May 1978. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 1100 GMT 6 Mar 85 OW]

BOHAI BAY OIL OUTPUT--Tokyo, 6 Mar (KYODO)--A Japanese firm prospecting for oil in China's Bohai Bay said Wednesday that commercial production there will begin in the autumn of 1987 instead of late 1986 as earlier scheduled. Makoto Inoue, president of Japan China Oil Development Corp, told a press conference that operations are expected to reach their peak around 1990 and continue at that level for 14 years, yielding 34,000 barrels of crude per day

or 2 million kiloliters a year. The Tokyo-based firm began tapping the western section of the bay in 1980 in a joint venture with China's Bohai Bay Oil Corp. They have sunk 14 test wells and 13 exploration wells at a total cost of 400 million dollars. Eight each of the wells have hit oil and gas. Inoue said that oil fields to be developed will number 8, with recoverable deposits estimated at 260 million barrels, equal to one-fifth of Japan's annual crude consumption. He said the project will require an additional 1.9 billion dollars over the next 16 years, 51 percent of which is to be put up by the Chinese corporation and the rest by the Japanese firm. The joint venture allows the Japanese firm to take no less than 42.5 percent of the total crude output. Another Tokyo firm, Chengbei Oil Development Corp, earlier announced that it will start commercial production in October in the southwestern section of Bohai Bay. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 1012 GMT 6 Mar 85 OW]

PRC COMPUTER JOINT VENTURE--Tokyo, 6 Mar (KYODO)--Toppan Moor Corp, a leading business form maker, has agreed to set up two joint companies to sell computers and produce business forms in Beijing, a company spokesman said Wednesday. The Tokyo-based manufacturer will hold 35 percent and the engineering institute of the Chinese Ministry of Textile Industry and other organizations the rest of Xijing Computer Technical Development Co, with capital of 600,000 dollars. Xijing will sell personal computers made by IBM Japan under a sales agent contract Toppan signed with IBM last month. Toppan Moore also will establish another joint venture with Beijing Paper and Package Industry Corporation to produce business forms processed by computers. The Japanese company exported business form printing equipment to the corporation 2 years ago. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0217 GMT 6 Mar 85 OW]

PRC COPIER PLANT--Tokyo, 4 Mar (KYODO)--A copying machine plant built in China with the Cooperation of Canon, Inc., went into full-scale operation Monday. Canon officials said the plant in Zhanjiang, Guangdong Province, will turn out 5,000 units of 2 types of Canon-developed plain paper copying machines this year, with all parts supplied by Canon. Output will increase to 10,000 units in 1987, the officials said. Canon and the Zhanjiang Copying Machine Corporation signed an agreement on the joint venture in May last year. Copiers produced at the plant will be sold throughout China under the Chinese Corporation's brand, the official said. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0808 GMT 4 Mar 85 OW]

PRC BIOTECHNOLOGY CONTRACT--Tokyo, 5 Mar (KYODO)--Nippon Zeon C. said Tuesday that it had concluded a contract with China's Biotechnology Development Center on joint research and development of biotechnology for production of pharmaceuticals and perfumes. This is the first Japan-China tie-up in the field of biotechnology. Specific subjects of research remain to be decided although agreement has been reached on the joint development of production techniques through tissue culture using animal cells, Nippon Zeon said. The firm said, however, that the joint project will probably focus first on techniques of mass-producing China's traditional drugs and perfumes produced from animals, such as bears and musk deer. It also admitted that one aim of the tie-up is to develop new technologies that can rival those of the United States and Western Europe, which are currently getting ahead of Japan and China in biotechnology. The joint research will seek to use animal cells

directly for mass production of drugs and perfumes in order to enhance productivity drastically, Nippon Zeon said. At present, colon bacilli and yeast are used in tissue culture. But this method tends to limit productivity. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 1143 GMT 5 Mar 85 OW]

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC GRANT--Tokyo, 7 Mar (KYODO)--Japan will extend a grant of 500 million yen (1.9 million dollars) to the Central African Republic to help it purchase medical equipment, government officials said Thursday. The officials said the African country wants to improve medical facilities at urban and provincial hospitals and therefore asked Japan to provide medical equipment, pharmaceuticals and motor vehicles. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0132 GMT 7 Mar 85 OW]

GRANT AID TO RWANDA--Tokyo, 6 Mar (KYODO)--Japan will provide the Republic of Rwanda with a grant of about 36 million yen (138,000 dollars) to help develop the country's economy and welfare, the government announced Wednesday. Notes to this effect were exchanged the same day, the sources said. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0359 GMT 6 Mar 85 OW]

GRANT AID TO TANZANIA--Tokyo, 5 Mar (KYODO)--Japan has decided to give 1,737 million yen (6.68 million dollars) in grant aid to Tanzania, the Foreign Ministry said Tuesday. Notes to that effect were exchanged the same day by representatives of the two governments. Of the total, 1,140 million yen (4.38 million dollars) will be earmarked to help Tanzania's plan to promote fishery and the remaining 597 million yen (2.30 million dollars) will be used for purchases of equipment necessary for a electricity power supply plan in Dar es Salaam, capital of the country, officials said. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0751 GMT 5 Mar 85 OW]

ECONOMIC AID TO PAKISTAN DISCUSSIONS--Islamabad, 6 Mar (KYODO)--A nine member economic mission from Japan currently visiting Pakistan to identify areas for Japanese economic assistance Wednesday held separate meetings with the Finance Minister Ghulam Isha and Planning Minister Dr Mahbubul Haq. The mission headed by S. Kowata, deputy director general of the Economic Cooperation Bureau of the Foreign Ministry discussed "wide-ranging subjects relating to economic cooperation and technical assistance," officials here said. The visit of the Japanese mission has taken place as part of an annual consultation process between the two countries before the aid-to-Pakistan consortium meeting due this year in the third week of April in Paris. During the visit, the program of Japanese assistance during 1985-86 was discussed and the progress of on-going Japanese aid projects was reviewed. According to an official press release, Japan has provided approximately 1.3 billion dollar loan assistance and grant worth 210 million dollars to-date to Pakistan in addition to technical assistance in various field. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0052 GMT 7 Mar 85 OW]

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